ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,004.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
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BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Fridays.
B.I.	MASSILIA	3603	1600	C. Fraser	14th July.
†	SIAM	3259	850	E. T. Weigheil	21st "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	3603	1600	M. de Hamel	28th "
†	ASSAM	3259	850	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	3603	1600	A. C. Langlois	11th "
†	SIAM	3259	850	E. T. Weigheil	18th "
B.	HYDASPES	2959	450	R. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3259	850	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	6945	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3259	850	E. T. Weigheil	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

28th July. 25th July.
9th August. 22nd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,930	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morea	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,293	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Tricste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July,

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
CINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grooping.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 12th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,030 tons, on the 13th July, at 3 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombasa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1893. Agents.

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THE soluble and active principles isolated from carefully selected and perfectly fresh THYROID glands. Five grains of "Thyroidin" are equivalent to an eighth part of an average gland.

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PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER,
BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY,

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Price: Bottles ... Doz.	5 12	6 8	Per case 4 Doz.	22 0	24 10
Half Bottles ... "	3 14	4 6	" 6 "	22 0	24 10

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(IND COOPE & Co.'s)
Specially bottled for Treacher & Co., who are the Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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Price: Bottles ... Doz.	5 8	6 4	Per case 3 doz.	16 0	17 12
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BASS'S BEER BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ... Doz.	7 8	8 6	Half Bottles	5 0	5 12

BASS'S BEER BY STONE.

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Bottles ... Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
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New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
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INDIAN BLOOD RENOVATOR

Cures Boils, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcers, Scrofula, Scurvy, Abscesses, Tumours, Glandular Enlargements, and all Blood and Skin Affections.

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is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

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Do do. with Alarum	65
Do plain Gold, 4½ inches high, with good lever movement	70
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Clock, 4½ inches high, with superior horizontal movement	90
Do. do. with Repeater action	115
Do. do. Repeater and Alarum	130
Do. do. do. more decorative	160
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 514 OF 1892.

SOONDERDAS DHARAMSEY PITAMBER LALJEE, YUSSONJEE VEERJEE and HUNSRAJ NENSEY, all of Bombay, Hindoos, carrying on business in partnership as Merchants and Charterers at Bombay in the name, style and firm of SOONDERDAS DHURUMSEY and COMPANY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI JUMNABAI of Bombay, Hindoo, widow and Executrix of the late TRICUM NATHOO, deceased, residing at Vad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above Suit on the 31st day of January, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 93-15-0 for taxed costs of the day and whereas by a decree, dated the 7th day of February, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant as Executrix as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiffs out of the Estate of the Testator the sum of Rs. 3,403-0-0 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 402-2-0 for costs which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 3,943-0-0 and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of May, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant as Executrix in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bangunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwer, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16984, and new survey No. B-7251, and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jagonnath Sunker Sett, on or towards the north by the Public Road, and on or towards the south by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under board No. 2005, Street No. 19, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of Bai Jumnabai, widow and Executrix of Tricum Nathoo, deceased.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1893, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for Sale by Public Auction in the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant as Executrix in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and decree and costs of execution and of this writ.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant as Executrix to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant as Executrix have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BROWN and MOIR,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO'S UNITED S. N. COMPANY.

FROM and after July 12, Captain E. C. BARBORO, will undertake the duties of BOMBAY AGENT of the above Company, and all communications regarding this Company's Business should be addressed to him, in future.

His Secretary Mr. T. CAPRILE, will jointly SIGN for Navigazione Generale Italiana with Captain E. C. BARBORO.

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H. WEIR,
Officiating Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 3rd July, 1893.

NOTICE.

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The Rent of the Bungalow when last let was Rs. 180 a month. The Bungalow is now vacant and open to inspection.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE AND DINSHAW,
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Bombay, Rampart Road, 28 June, 1893.

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AT TUTICORIN on the 4th August, 1893, at 12 noon, will be SOLD as she stands, to the highest bidder, the fore and aft schooner "Pearl," 15 tons, built in 1861 at Cochin, of Malabar Teak, Copper fastened and Coppered, and of the following dimensions :—

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For all particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, 4th July, 1893.

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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000

CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOAT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mad Sports, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, 8-30 p.m.
The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8 a. m., on the 13th instant

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 11th July 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 35, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. Ardaeir Sorabjee Dastoor Camdin, a former director of the above Institution, has forwarded a donation of two hundred rupees towards the maintenance fund of the Alexandra School.

INJURED BY A BUFFALO.—Dewanund Hurridas, aged seven years, was, on Monday afternoon, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of his right shin bone, caused by his having been knocked down by a runaway buffalo, on the Sleater Road.

FREE GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the month of June was 3,818, daily average, 127 ; total of new admissions, 1,558 ; number of children vaccinated, 105. New admissions—Parsees 854, Hindus 517, and other castes 187.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.—On the 3rd instant, his Excellency Raphael de Andrade, the new Governor-General of Goa, took charge of his office, at the Church of Bom Jesus, from Senhor Pocas Falcao, the Chief Justice and the President of the Government Council, before a large assembly of officials and people. In the evening an official dinner was given, at which all the officers were present.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	New Promenade
Overture	Silvana
Gavotte	Stephanie
Selection	Les Quatre Fils Aymon
Valse	Toreador
Galop	Pomona

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MISSING SONS.—Pestonji Framji, a Parsee, residing at Arab Gully, has made a report to the police, that his son, named Jehan Bux Pestonji, aged fourteen years left home, at 10 a.m., on Monday morning, to go to school in the Fort, and has not since returned home. From inquiries it appears that the boy did not go to school, but was seen wandering in different parts of the town on that day. The boy had ornaments of the value of Rs. 32 and four annas in cash on his person, when he left home.—Alumbee, a woman, residing at Kambeker Street, also reports to the police, that her son Hussonkhan Joomalkan, aged twelve years, has been missing since the 3rd inst.

BATHING FATALITY.—The Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances, touching the death of a Brahmin, of the Ramanuj sect, named Ballaji Sadershan Charia, a lad of about fifteen years of age, lately living in a temple, at Candawady. On Monday morning, the deceased went to bathe in a well, in the compound of the temple, and while going down the steps of the well his foot slipped, and he fell, his head striking against the steps. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he subsequently died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RESULT OF A HUSBAND'S SUSPICION.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Chimna Butcher Street, on the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Ameenabee, aged twenty years, the wife of one Syed Ameer, a fireman, on board the s.s. Sutlej, residing at that locality. About six months ago the deceased was married, and the couple lived happily together for some time. Recently Syed Ameer suspected his wife of infidelity, and this led to constant quarrels. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, the deceased was missed from her house, but on a search being made some friends of Syed Ameer found the woman walking about Jacob's Circle and brought her home. Immediately after she went up to the second storey of the house and threw herself out of a window on to a sweeper's gully at the rear of the house. She was killed on the spot. A verdict of suicide by jumping out of a window was recorded.

DEBT AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held and inquiry yesterday, at Sopari Baug Road, touching the death of Peter Sullivan, a Native Christian, aged about forty years, lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Work shops, at Parel. The deceased was in debt, and on the 21st ultimo one of his Marwaree creditors brought an attachment against his salary, when he (the deceased) thought if he did not compound with his creditors he was in fear of losing his service. On Monday deceased went to compromise with his creditors who refused to accept the terms proposed by the deceased. The deceased thereupon became despondent and immediately went to a tank close by his house and jumped into it. His daughter, on noticing the occurence, raised an alarm, but before the police came and dragged the tank, the deceased was drowned. His dead body was recovered subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicidal death.

CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Hormusji Jehangir, a contractor for the supply of road-metal to the Municipality, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of overloading the carts in contravention of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. Mr. Turner, honorary solicitor, for the S. P. C. A., appeared to prosecute. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Spencer contended that the cart-driver was responsible for overloading the carts. The accused had nothing to do with the loading of the carts. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused had previously been charged with a similar offence, but he had been then let off on his undertaking not to again infringe the Act. He had, however, failed to fulfil his undertaking. He ought to assist the Society in carrying out the humane object they had in view. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at the Churney Road Garden, regarding the death of Bapoolal Motibal, aged sixty-two years, living with his brother, at Agiary Street. In November last deceased became insane and was violent. On the 21st of the following month, he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, where he was detained until the 19th of May last, when his brother, at the request of the deceased brought Bapoolal to his house. Three days after deceased again became violent, and talked incoherently. On Monday evening, he was seen walking up and down the verandah of his house, and at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, he was missed from home. About an hour and quarter after, his brother was informed by a caste-fellow that the dead body of the deceased was found lying amongst the loose stones on the beach opposite the Churney Road Garden. A verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind was recorded.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of subscribers to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, was held at the institution premises, on Monday afternoon last, Mr. K. R. Cama, chairman of the managing committee, presiding. The secretary, Mr. Bomjee Byramjee Patel, read the reports for 1891 and 1892, from which it appeared that the committee had in fitting terms recorded the death of Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee Cama, an old and zealous member, which took place in January, 1892. At the close of 1890, there were 117 pupils, to which an addition of 194 was made in 1891, while 160 left in the same year. In 1892, 224 pupils were admitted and 215 left, leaving 160 at the close of the year. Of these 105 were Parsees, 43 Hindus, 6 Mahomedans, 4 Christians, and 2 Jews, among them being 23 business-men, 13 collegians, and 124 students. Two army sergeants were employed to teach the pupils of the institution. Three Parsee teachers were also employed. This is considered as the chief gymnasium of the Presidency, and the managers of other gymnasia, after a proper training, were granted by it certificates of proficiency. A sum of Rs. 6,150 had been contributed by various persons to the permanent fund of the institution. The income during the two years amounted to Rs. 8,171, while the expenditure was Rs. 9,758. With new accounts opened for Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,150 received for awarding prizes, the balance in hand at the close of 1892 was Rs. 15,010. The report read by the secretary was adopted, the old committee was re-elected, and after thanks had been accorded to the committee and the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Khalilulakhan Azum Jung and Jilanikhan Itzad Jung, members of a wealthy family, living at Hyderabad, were charged with dishonestly retaining in the early part of 1891 in Bombay certain stolen property, knowing or having reason to belive it to be stolen, and also with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property, consisting of ornaments and jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 200,000. The Hon. Mr Laug, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

Mr. Scott continued the reading of the evidence taken on commission at Hyderrbad.

The following evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Nawab Mahomed Askin Khan, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was the complainant in the case. The accused were relations of his. The first accused was his uncle's son, and the second was his brother-in-law. In 1884 witness lived in Hyderabad. Azum Jung, the father of the first accused, and the first accused, were living in the same house with him. It was the house of witness and his mother. His father left property when he died, consisting of valuable jewellery, gold coins, &c., of the aggregate value of about seven lakhs of rupees. His father died about fifteen years ago when witness was eight or nine years of age. The "toshakhana" was on the ground-floor. Azum Jung and his family occupied several rooms in the house. The room over the "toshakhana" was known as "nyamatkhana" and was used for keeping clothes. It was in Azum Jung's occupation. The first prisoner knew where the jewellery was kept. After witness's father's death, his mother had charge of the property. The "toshakhana" had two doors which were locked and sealed from the outside. Witness last saw the property of his father about six months previous to the theft. A list of the jewellery was prepared by his mother's step-brother. After that the property was put back in the "toshakhana," and the door was secured as before by witness's mother who kept the key. There was no property of the accused in the "toshakhana." On the third of the month of Rabi-al-aval, witness and his mother left the house, leaving therein the two accused, Azum Jung, Mahonoodnissa Begum, and Jehavir's wife. Witness returned to his house on the 14th of the month. In consequence of information received, witness went to the "nyamatkhana" and saw a hole made in the floor down to the "toshakhana". Witness's mother had returned to the house a day or two before this. All of them saw the hole. The first prisoner explained how the theft was committed. He said that he and the second prisoner had committed the theft. He said that the stolen property was in the second prisoner's house. Witness went there to secure the property. Others went with him. The second accused was advised to return the property. He denied having it. The first accused said to him that they had both taken it, and asked him why he denied it. He still denied it. About two years and three months ago, Cassum Noormahamed and Monoverkhan brought some ornaments for sale to witness' father-in-law, and witness recognised two of the stolen ornaments. The next day when, at the request of his father-in-law, Cassum brought the jewellery, witness caused him to be arrested. Manoverkhan gave evidence in the Police Court. He was now dead. From information witness received from Cassum, he came with him to Bombay with a letter from the Residency Magistrate, which he handed to Mr. Brewin. Mr. Brewin and Mr. Butterfiled made enquiries, searched some places, and laid an information before Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Cobb afterwards brought some of the stolen property from Hyderabad. (Witness identified the articles). Witness had seen those articles in his mother's possession before the theft. He identified some of the articles produced in court as having been in his mother's possession.

Cross examined by Mr. Macpherson : I am now 25 years old. When the alleged theft took place, I was 14 or 15 years old. The first accused is my first cousin, and the second accused is my fathers cousin. My family were called Nabobs. I have no profession, nor has either of the accused. (Witness was told to write in ink his name in English and in Persian on a piece of paper handed to him by counsil. He did so, and the paper was put in.) I had heard about the appointment of the Mooglai Commission, and had read through the finding. The Commissioners were two judges of the High Court. I cannot say how many witnesses were heard. My mother was examined. I dont know if Azum Jung was examined. I don't know who made statements to the Commission. My mother was the Complainant, and there were six accused. I dont know whether the first prisoner was among the accused before the Commission or not. I don't remember whether my mother said she did not wish to make the first prisoner an accused in that case. I never heard that he was afterwards added by the commission. My grandmother was among the accused, and so were the grandmothers of the two prisoners. I have heard that the proceedings were conducted by my father-in-law. I don't know. My mother must have instructed the pleaders, I think. I don't know that the Hyderabad police officer, Intezar Ali, said that this was a family dispute, and not a matter for the police office. I did not watch the proceedings before the Commission from day to day, because I attended school then. I have never enquired or heard what the two accused stated before the Mooglai Commission. It is quite untrue that there was an ill feeling between the two branches of the family, because my mother was disposed to favour my uncle's family in the matter of the property left by my father. There was no ill feeling between the two branches of the family by reason of the second accused having contracted a *nika* marriage. I have no recollection of what appears in the report of the Mooglai Commission ; I think the Commission came to the finding that there was really no theft, and that the hole in the toshakhana was merely a trick. I don't remember the Commission coming to the finding that the hole was not sufficiently large to admit the accused. The Commission found that the complaint of the theft was a false one. That was within a year of the theft. We have been living in Hyderabad ever since ; but since the report of the Commission up to 1891 I took no proceedings against the accused, because the report was not final. I was advised to take no steps until the matter was over. Cassum Noormahomed came to me on the 17th April 1891 and gave me information about the theft. That was the first time I saw him. On the 18th April 1891, I wrote a document promising Cassum Noormahomed 5 per cent on the property which might be recovered from the accused, that is Rs. 50,000. (Is shown two documents.) These documents are not in my handwriting although the handwriting is like mine. Neither of them was signed by me. Cassum Noormahomed has filed in this court a suit against me in respect of the Persian document. I swear that the document I excuted to Cassum was not dated the 17th April. I gave him one only in the Persian character on the 18th April. In my written statement in the suit I make no mention of the latter document. I produced before this commission, as a witness, a lady from the palace, and kept her in my house while her examination was pending. Her cross-examination was not finished. I undertook to produce her again, but was told that she had died. I don't know why the property was kept in a wooden box when there were iron safes in the "toshakhana." The property stolen was kept in wooden boxes. There were no ornaments in the iron safes when I saw them opened. Before the Mooglai Commission my grandmother and aunt were charged with theft of the stolen property, and the father of the first prisoner was also charged, but was discharged by the magistrate. I remember being sued on a bond in 1889 by Sadashiv Jankidas, when I pleaded minority and coercion. I remember the judge observing among other things that he did not believe my statement to be correct.

Re-examined by Mr Scott ; the witness said that the Persian document shown to him was not genuine. The report of the Moglai commission was submitted to the minister, the second Sir Salar Jung, who referred the matter to the judges. Goolamdustgiri wrote to him a letter stating that he did not intend to return to India ; but that letter was not be found. Witness was not satisfied with the way the police conducted the enquiry at Hyderabad.

Cassum Noormahomed, examined by Mr Scott, said he was a broker and sold jewls and other articles. He remembered being arrested at Hyderabad about two years ago in the house of Gulam Dustgirkhan. He went there to show ornaments for sale, which he got from one Chandulal Khoosal. Chundulal got them from the two accused, and (witness) acted as a broker in the transaction. Chandalal and witness were partners, when he took the ornaments for sale to Hyderabad. When he saw the *bhootas* (ornaments) at Bombay there were pearls attached to them ; but they had been removed when he took them for sale to Hyderabad. He saw a ruby ring and another ornament with the accused in Bombay. They asked him to find a purchaser for those and other pearl ornaments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the witness said he remembered receiving a telegram from the accused about twenty days before the transaction took place at Hyderabad. The telegram was to the affect that the pearl market was good in Bombay, and that the witness should not sell any jewellery, but return to Bombay. He took the ornaments to Mahomed Askarikhan, whom he knew to be a relation of the accused. He had not heard at that time that there was a dispute between the accused and Mahomed Askari. Kamal Khan took him to Askari's house, and he stood bail for him when he was arrested at the instance of Askari Khan. The document of the 17th April was in the hand-writing of Askarikhan, and it was written on the day on which he showed him the ornaments. The other document was received by Kamalkhan from Askarikhan, who wrote it in the presence of the witness. Mahomed Askarikhan said if the police were to recover ornaments of the value of a lakh and a half, witness was to receive fifty thousand rupees. If Askarikhan failed to pay the amount, Khmalkhan was to draw the amount from the bank.

The evidence of Goolam Dusgirikhan, as taken before the committing magistrate, was then read.

The court at this stage adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

CHARGE OF SWINDLING A MONEYCHANGER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Pundit Sunkernath Vishwambernath again appeared before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of cheating brought against him in respect of sovereigns and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 11,000, by one Hurridass Luxmichund, a money-changer, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, and carrying on his business, opposite the Watson's Hotel.

Mr. Muzumdar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law.

The complainant Hurridass Luxmichund on being further cross-examined by Dr. Dawar, said that the accused was then dressed as a Nawab and witness believed him to be one. Witness did not usually drive in a carriage and pair. He could not say whether the Nawab was annoyed when he (the witness) asked the coachman to stop the horses without his permission. They stopped only two or three minutes. The broker was coming from Withal Wady and going towards the Fort. It was then 12 o'clock noon. Witness told the broker that he was going to sell the sovereigns to the Nawab. The witness did not show him the parcel. The Nawab heard all that was said. Witness as well as Rustomji spoke to the Nawab in English. Rustomji told the witness that he had given fifty guineas to the Nawab. Witness did not know whether Rustomji had applied for a new warrant. Rustomji came to the Fort Police Court alone, when Mr. Brewin showed the accused to him, but Rustomji said he could not recognise him, and that he would not swear that he was the man. That Nawab looked like a Mussulman, but the accused did not. When the accused cheated the witness, he had not the mark on his forehead and his beard was a little longer than at present. The witness had three witnesses, who were Mr. Hayter, an exchange broker, whom he met on the road while going to Parel, and a Mahomedan servant in the shop of Cheap Jack. A man pointed out the accused to the witness a fortnight after the witness was cheated. Witness did not get the accused arrested for fear of being assaulted. Witness saw that man at Gaiwady nine months ago when he was shown the house of the accused at Koomarwada. The accused might be living there ever since. He told Inspector Cobb once about the accused's residence nine months ago. With the exception of that he gave no information to the police.

Alexander Ambrose Hayter, a sorter in the sea post office, examined by Mr. Muzmudar, said, that he knew the complainant, and made his acquaintance in the Bombay Tobacco Company's office, opposite Watson's Hotel, where complainant had his shop. Witness and the complainant used to sit together in one room in that shop. Witness used to pass his time in that shop. He remembered the 28th January when he saw some persons coming in a carriage and pair in that shop. The witness was then seated there. It was then between 11 and 12 noon. A man passing himself like a Nawab, accompanied by a Parsee, drove in a carriage and pair to the shop and conversed with the money-changer (complainant). Witness did not take particular notice of the conversation. The Nawab then took out a slip of paper from his pocket, and gave it to the complainant. The complainant and the Nawab then began to converse about some money matters. The Nawab and the Parsee after a short time drove away. Witness did not see them again. On the following day complainant told witness that he was cheated by the Nawab. Witness could not swear that the accused was the man who then passed himself as a Nawab, but he looked very much like him. The witness's recollection was, that the accused looked like the man whom he had seen. The Nawab was dressed in dark-blue velvet small coat, and had a gold chain running across his buttons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness said he was not very familiar with Nawabs. Witness had nothing to do with them. Witness did not know what a Nawab was, but he knew what Indian Chiefs were. Nawabs had generally large estates and money. Witness could not say whether persons like Mr. Davar or himself (witness) well-dressed, and possessed of money and large estates, could be called a Nawab. As far as witness's knowledge went, he did not know what a Nawab was. Witness had seen many well-dressed and respectable persons driving in a carriage and pair, whom he might call Nawabs. Witness heard no conversation between the complainant and the Nawab when the Nawab and the Parsee came there. Witness had never seen the man before the 28th January. After the case appeared in the papers complainant took the witness to the Esplanade Police Court and showed the accused to him, and told the witness that he (the complainant) was going to take him as a witness. The witness saw the accused driving passed the Rajabai Tower. In order to have a clear conscience, witness went and saw the accused in the Esplanade Police Court. With a clear conscience he could not swear that the accused was the man, but he looked very much like the Nawab. Witness never been in Upper India nor in Hyderabad. There were some people in Bombay who resembled one another. The Magistrate after recording some further evidence produced by the prosecutor, discharged the accused for want of identification without calling upon Mr. Davar to produce his defence.

THE AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

THE first performance by the members of the Australian Circus, of which Mr. Walter Harland is the proprietor, will be given to-night, in a spacious water-proof marquee, which has been specially erected for the purpose on the Esplanade. The programme prepared for the opening night is of an extremely attractive character, and judging from the success, which the troupe achieved in Calcutta, a few weeks ago, there is every reason to anticipate that a treat is in store for those who intend to patronise the first performance. The items in the programme include a varied selection of cycling feats, a dashing display of horsewomanship by Miss Frederica, "the lady pirouette act rider," exhibitions by Mr. Harry Dixson, "Australia's favourite jockey act equestrian," and Mr. James L. Lewis, "Australia's hurricane hurdle horseman," some intrepid feats on the floating slack-wire by Miss Freda Willson, and a conjuring performance by "the Mikado's own Imperial troupe of Japanese," in which twelve Japanese will take part. There are many other good things in the bill, but those to which special reference has been made are, we think, sufficient to show that Mr. Harland intends to give his patrons a thoroughly good night's entertainment, and one which they do not often get the opportunity of enjoying.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BOATING.

THE following are the crews for the Scratch Fours, which will be rowed on the Mahim Creek on Saturday, 29th July, or thereabouts :—R. A. Mess—Peile, Boileau, Buchanan and Hammond. Military—Chitty, Greene, Cashel and another. Marine Lines Chummery—Boulton, Symes, Schofield and Fosberry. World I—Pollard, Stephen, Robertson and Murray. World II—Babington, Steuart, Symington and St. Paul. Waiting man—Roberts.

Each boat must make their own arrangements as to choice of stroke, disposition of crew, time of rowing, &c., &c.

If more than two crews wish to practice at the same time, complete crews will have choice of boats, or if all crews are complete, choice of boats must be decided by lot.

Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays are regular practice days, and the undersigned will endeavour to secure the services of "coaches" on those days.

H. M. STEUART,
Hony. Secretary for Boats.

ESPLANADE BAND'S FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	5	8
An Habitue	1	0
M. F. Khan	1	0
Total	13	8

IS A PROVIDENT FUND LIABLE TO BE ATTACHED AFTER DEATH?

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN JUDGES.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, the Full Bench, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhaskerji Pitale, Second Judge, and Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against the decision of the Fourth Judge in the case of Kara Meyha and other Marwaree money-lenders vs. Assuma, widow, and others. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Buckland, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the appellant and garnishee, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. H. M. Stuart, Secretary of the Provident and Mutual Association Fund of the Railway employes was also present. It will be remembered that a suit was brought by Kara Megha and others against Assuma, widow, and others, described as the heirs and legal representatives of Yenkutti Luximon, who had executed a promissory note in favour of the plaintiffs for money lent. Yenkutti died in the month of February last, and the defendants were sued as the legal representatives of the deceased Yenkutti who was at the time of his death a servant in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a railway servant he was entitled to Rs. 400 as his share in the Railway Provident Fund. The Fourth Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, calling upon Mr. H. M. Stuart, the Secretary to the Fund, to pay to the plaintiffs the moneys belonging to the deceased. By virtue of this decree an attachment, which was made on the money, before judgment, was confirmed. Against this judgment the Railway Company moved the Full Bench, consisting of Mr. Chitty and Mr. Hormusjee but both of them differed, Mr. Chitty being of opinion that the money of the Provident Fund should not be attached. Mr. Gunputrao, Second Judge, was then called to give his opinion, and the three Judges gave their judgment yesterday, Mr. Gunpatrao concurring with Mr. Chitty in his opinion as to the money of the Provident Fund being exempted from attachment.

Mr. Chitty, in delivering judgment, said : In this suit a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs against the defendants as the widow or legal representatives of one Enkuti Luximan, deceased, for a sum of Rs. 171-7 due by the deceased. The deceased had been and was until his death in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. R. Co. On the 28th February last a prohibition order was issued at the instance of the plaintiffs, attaching a sum of Rs.171-7 out of the Provident Fund of the said Company belonging to the deceased Enkuti and lying in the hands of the Company. On the garnishee notice, issued in pursuance of the prohibitory order, the Company appeared to show cause, and to be maintained as they now do, that the moneys in question, and indeed such portion of the Provident Fund as stood to the credit of the deceased in their books did not form part of the estate of the deceased and was not attachable, under the Civil Procedure Code. The learned Fourth Judge was of opinion that the moneys in question did form part of the estate of the deceased, and he accordingly made an order that the Company should pay into Court the amount stated, namely, Rs. 171-7. From this order the Company appealed to the full Court, and the rule nisi granted by the learned Fourth Judge and myself came on for argument before the learned Second and Fourth Judges and myself on Tuesday last, when as the point was an important one we reserved judgment until to-day. It is to be regretted that the plaintiff being an illiterate man and incapable of arguing the point of law was not able to instruct a pleader on the occasion, as we were thus deprived of hearing argument against the rule. The question whether the portion of the Provident Fund standing in the name of the deceased forms part of his estate or not is due of much interest and importance. It turns upon the construction of the rules of the Fund to which the employes of the Company on entering its service agree to subscribe and by which they agree to be bound. The rules on which the decision of the question depends are Nos. 11 and 13. Reading these rules I am of opinion that as signed by the employe of the Company they form a contract between him and the Company in the nature of a settlement. The payment of the moneys under the settlement are to be made on one of three contingencies, the retirement of the servant, his dismissal for misconduct, or his death. In the first instance he is to receive the whole of the share of investments standing to his credit with interest as stated in Rule 11. In the second case he receives back the amount of his subscriptions alone without interest. In the third the Committee of the Fund at their option are to pay the amount standing to his credit with interest (i) to his executors or administrators, (ii) to his widow, (iii) to any member of his family. This contract between the servant and the Company is one for good consideration, and I see no reason why it should not be carried out in its entirety. If this be so, it is hard to see how in the third case stated above the money can be part of the estate of the deceased ; at any rate unless and until they have been paid to his executors or administrators by the Committee. I must confess that I should have had but little or no doubt on the subject were it not for the expressed opinion of the learned Fourth Judge, an opinion to which I believe he still adheres. The case is to my mind complicated and fatiguable by the fact that in no way governed by the case of "Mr. Shrewsbury" reported in I. L. R. 10 B. where the question arose in Insolvency whether or not the insolvent's contingent interest in the Fund ought to be inserted in his schedule, and where it was no doubt rightly held that it ought to be inserted in the event of its becoming an actual interest in possession the plaintiffs might have an opportunity of claiming it in the insolvent's name from the Company. That case, however, is important as showing that the interest of the servant in the Fund was held to be during his life and previous to retirement or dismissal a merely contingent or expectant interest. It is to be regretted that a question of such importance should arise on a garnishee notice when it is merely incidental and does not form the ground for actual decision. I am of opinion (and I believe that the learned Fourth Judge has so far modified his former decision as to agree with me on this point) that the line taken by the Company can in no way amount to an admission by them of the debt. Under the circumstances they must be regarded as denying it, and the established practice must be followed, viz., to discharge the garnishee notice, and leave the defendant to follow the two courses open to them (i) to have a receiver of the debt appointed who can institute a suit against the Company, or (ii) to realise the debt by sale, when the purchaser may proceed by suit to recover it if he can. The rule will accordingly be made absolute. The notice is discharged, and the prohibitory order will stand for a fortnight to enable the defendant to take such steps as they may be advised.

Mr. Gunpatrao : I concur with the learned Chief Judge. I have nothing further to say.

The Fourth Judge, in delivering judgment, said : This is an application by the B. B. & C. I. R. Company to set aside a garnishee order passed against them on 21st June. As I understood their contention at the original hearing they took their stand on the broad ground that "the share or interest of each member in the provident fund) was not property belonging to him or over which he had a disposing power exerciseable for his own benefit." It appears to me that the defence went beyond the necessities of the case. Or possibly the Court laboured under a misconception. Having a decision of the High Court to guide it, and having regard to the authorities referred to in the judgment the Court had no hesitation in overruling the Company's objection blending as it did, all the three contingencies without discrimination. In the argument before us in the Full Bench Mr. Anderson attempted to distinguish the particular case of a member dying from all others. The learned counsel argued that whatever rights or powers the member may have possessed in his lifetime they ceased with his decease, and that this event had the effect of completely altering the character and application of the fund. In that case a sort of settlement was created by the contract of the parties in favor of the executors, administrators, widow, or other members of the family of the deceased at the option of the committee of management. The defence, so stated, raises some important questions of law, but I think it is unnecessary to express any opinion on the matter in these proceedings. It is enough to say that there is not in the case such a clear and unequivocal admission of the debt as is requisite to bring it within the ruling of his Lordship, the Chief Justice, in Toolsa vs. Antone I. L. R. 11 Bom. 448. That being so, the order of 21st June should be rescinded, and the following passed in lieu thereof. The summons against the Company is dismissed without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to pursue, if so advised, the remedies indicated in the above cited case, viz., to have the debt sold or to have a receiver appointed under Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The prohibitory order to stand for a fortnight.

THE wild oranges of the Society Islands, which are now an important article of export, owe their origin, according to Mr. Hawes's report, partly to Captain Cook, who brought hither ships from Brazil, and partly to the early missionaries from the Australian Colonies, who introduced another variety. It is these two kinds, though left untended—for there are no plantations of oranges in the islands—which have by acclimatisation and self propagation gradually merged into the one variety so favourably known in the market as "the Tahiti orange." The fruit, which varies from oblong to oval in shape, is large, thin-skinned, very heavy, sweet, and full flavoured. The propagation of the Tahiti orange tree is accomplished by "raiders," such as rats and other animals, who scatter the seed, which owing to the moist, warm climate, germinates with certainty and rapidity.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

DALSUKRAM HARGOVAN VS KUMAR SHRI SAMATSINGJEE.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 20,502 for breach of contract of service by the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 9th April, 1886, it was agreed that he should serve the defendant as his manager for a term of ten years, at a monthly salary of Rs. 201. The plaintiff entered upon the service, and had ever since continued therein. On the 3rd December, 1887, the defendant wrongfully discharged him, and refused to permit him to serve, or to pay him for his services. The defendant, while admitting the execution of the agreement of service said that, in November, 1887, the plaintiff voluntarily resigned, and left his service, thus putting an end to the agreement. Defendant accepted the resignation by a letter of the 3rd November, 1887. Since that date the plaintiff had not rendered any service whatever, and the defendant denied that he was liable in respect of any salary alleged to have accrued due since the date mentioned. He had paid all monies due to the plaintiff up to that date, and there was nothing now due from him. Plaintiff owed defendant large sums of money, which was paid him for the purposes of the defendant, but for which the plaintiff had not accounted. He had not sustained and was not entitled to recover any amount as damages. He, therefore, asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship, in disposing of the case, said that this was a suit for wrongful dismissal. The *onus* was on the plaintiff in the first instance ; but the character of the defence had thrown the *onus* on the defendant, and he had to prove resignation of service by the plaintiff. If the defendant did not prove resignation, then he must fail. The plaintiff went to Ahmedabad, and on his return asked for leave for tour. The defendant said he refused leave, and that the plaintiff resigned. His Lordship said that the letter seemed suited to that time more than to March, 1887. If subsequent events corroborated that being given in November, his Lordship said he should hold the wording of the letter as strong evidence against the plaintiff. But his lordship did not find that corroboration. Ambashunker gave evidence that leave was ultimately granted. His Lordship came to the conclusion upon the evidence that the writing of the letter in November was improbable. The circumstances pointed strongly to the conclusion that the defendant had used a letter written by the plaintiff in March, 1887. Anyhow the defendant had not satisfied his Lordship. But his Lordship's conclusion was much strengthened by the evidence of witnesses at Rajkote, which corroborated the plaintiff's evidence. The plaintiff was not proved to have resigned, and the defendant had wrongfully dismissed him. His Lordship did not think he should give the full amount of damages. But it would not be unfair to give Rs. 15,000. His Lordship then gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 15,000 as damages and costs.

A suit brought by the defendant against the plaintiff, which was on his Lordship's board, was referred to the Master for taking an account.

CRICKET.

THE ORDNANCE C. C. *VS.* THE B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, the 8th instant, between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Ordnance Cricket Club, resulting in a victory for the latter by one wicket and 21 runs. The credit of the Ordnnce win was mainly due to the effective batting of P. Jackson, who contributed 51, not out, without giving a chance. Macheson and Maidment both batted well for the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The following are the scores :—

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

Macheson, run out	18
Harrington, c Walmsley, b Pinsent	5
Collins, b W Jackson	3
English, b W Jackson	7
Lynn, b W Jackson	0
Rendle, b Pearcey	2
Owen, l-b-w b Pearcey	4
Counsell, c and b Pinsent	11
Robinson, c Walmsley, b Pinsent	1
Tittle, c Pearcey, b W Jackson	0
Maidment, not out	32
Extras	5
Total	88

ORDNANCE C. C.

W H Jackson, st Robinson, b Counsell	12
Birks, b Counsell	7
Holborn, b Lynn	4
P Jackson, not out	51
Walmsley, st Robinson, b Counsell	0
Goble, b Macheson	14
Pearcey, c Harrington, b Lynn	4
Beaumont, l-b-w, b Harrington	3
Pinsent, c and b Lynn	1
Walsh, b Lynn	0
Barrott, not out	9
Extras	4
Total	109

MILITARY MEDICAL CRICKET CLUB *VS.* Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

A cricket match between an eleven of the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club, and the Military Medical Cricket Club, was played on the Cooperage ground, at 2 p.m. On Saturday last, the 8th instant. The Military Medical Club were defeated by nine wickets. Parrot and Kirkpatrick did good service for their side, and for the Y. M. C. A. Club, Boileau, Sands, and Allan played well. Allan also bowled remarkably well, getting seven wickets for ten runs, in the first innings, and six wickets for eleven runs, in the second innings. The following are the scores, namely :—

MILITARY MEDICAL CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C Kelly, c Pinsent, b Allan	2	c Boileau, b Allan	0	
A James, b Allan	1	b Allan	0	
W Kirkpatrick, b Allan	8	run out	4	
A Roberts, c Simmons, b Allan	1	b Allan	0	
W Smith b Allan	4	b Allan	7	
W Parrott, b Boileau	10	b Allan	13	
H A Poyntz, c Simmons, b Allan	4	c Purvis, b Pinsent	4	
C Coulson, b Allan	0	not out	1	
T Twells, b Boileau	1	b Pinsent	2	
C Twells, not out	0	b Boileau	0	
W O'Brien, b Boileau	2	c Pinsent, b Allan	0	
Extras	1			
Total	34	Total	31	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Allan	65	10	7	7	30	11	3	1
Boileau	62	23	1	3	20	17	2	2
Pinsent					9	3	0	2

Y. M. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 bales coloured blankets.
2 cases coloured sarries.
2 " striped dobbie dhooties.
5 " assorted soap.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Nuzerally—
269 boxes T. C. W. tin plates.

On account and at the risk of Mohun Gopall—
G C G and Co—1162—1 bale Turkey-red yarn No. 40, 200 lbs.

On account of the concerned—
7 bales blue fancy papers, 18 by 24, 17lbs. to a ream.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of The Ookerda Khetacy Mill advertised TO BE SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1893, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF POPPYSEED, RAPESEED, AND LINSEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

E D S—31 bags poppyseed ex s.s. Horsley Tower.
R S P W—43 " " rapeseed "
K N—140 " " rapeseed "
FINLAY—13 pockets linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, also at the risk and expense of P. K. Karani, Elleji, J. A. Carhala, or whomsoever it may concern :—1 box containing clocks.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, quantity of grey colour piece-goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-front miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14½, goes quite well in harness.
1 bay Arab pony quiet in saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to s ll by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House, Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcarics and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, ollmanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar cow, a lawn tennis ground wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, crockery, and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, large size real Persian carpets, telescopic and hanging lamps, English-made ice box, travelling ice box, sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., &c., the property of J. BENNETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 20 SHARES IN THE MUNMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Mr. Morarjee Jaitha and on account and at the risk of Khoja Kurmalibhoy Mohomed —20 shares in the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Ld., numbered 109, 120, 131, 368, 418, 425, 602, 856, 859, 886, 964, 973 1002, 1008, 1048, 1052, 1060, 1136, 1151 and 1368.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Noronha and D. J. Vas, the whole of the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Edward and Co., Tea Merchants, consisting of tea in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, signboards, empty tins, &c.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Muncherjee Cursetjee Bhatgara an insolvent, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of July, 1888, the following property :—

All that piece of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bazaar Gate street within the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 632, new No. 5802, old survey No. 128, and new survey No. 3823, containing by admeasurement 98 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Public Road, called Bazaar Gate Street, on the north by the house of Bezanjee Nawroji Banajee and on the south by the house of Eduljee Muncherjee Deasai, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 2121, and street Nos. 127 to 129 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchund and Parmeshwardas of Cawnpore.

P P 57—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth Cawnpore.
C 127 8-10—3 " " 34 " " "

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

The above machinery will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

A RECOVERY of 1½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 34½d.; but in New York the metal was 5-8 cent cheaper, at 71½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having receded half a cent to 4·84 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £69⅜. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., to 99; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ higher, at 109. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in India by ¼d., making it stand at 1s. 3½d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97¾; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·19.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16 per lb. yesterday, to 4 7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for July-August shipments, and 4 29-64d. for November-December. Surats were unchanged in value. The Market closed quiet but steady, the day's sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. "Good" Oomra, at Havre, advanced half a franc to fcs. 46¼; and "Fine" Broach was higher to the same extent, at fcs. 52. The Manchester Market was firm.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report, under yesterday's date, particulars of which have been received through Reuter, states that the average condition of the Cotton crop in 11 Cotton States is 82 11-16 per cent.; which compares with 85⅝ last month; 86·9 in July last year; and 87·6 for the average of five years. It is further stated that the crops are suffering from too heavy rains and occasional drought during June; and that insects are inflicting great damage locally.

The New York Market, in presence of the above report, advanced ⅛d. for ready Mid.-Upland Cotton yesterday, say to 8¼ cents per oz.; while September Futures were 12 points higher, at 8·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the total figures to date for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts...	5,000	4,100	4,000
Two days' do. ...	6,000	7,000	4,900
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,952,000	7,020,100	6,877,600

An advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the feeling has been steady,; but business has been upon a very small scale, 100 bales of Broach, at 198 being the only purchase by the Mills; while exporters have bought but 500 bales, consisting of 300 Compta, at Rs. 183; and 100 each of Dharwar at Rs. 194; and Bhownugger, at the same price.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to the death of a Maharaj.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,330	bales.
Wheat	7,422	ow(s.
Linseed	6,035	"
Rapeseed	3,267	"
Poppyseed	1,301	"
Groundnuts	231	"
Castorseed	1,247	"
Rice	3,039	"

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations; but there is no inquiry for tonnage to speak of, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 3 21-32d., *nominally*, there having been one seller immediately after, at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic, for August-September transfer, at which a fair amount was placed; also a little three months' sight Credits at the opening rate, of 1s. 3 13-16d. Later on, 1s. 3¾d. Telegraphic was procurable, for September transfer onwards, and 1s. 3 23-32d. ready; while Credits were again placed at 1s. 3 27-32d. and, at the close, 1s. 3¾d. was the best rate obtainable for any delivery, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d. to 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·66¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been closed to-day for the reason given above. Fours were quoted outside in the morning at 107⅜ for Money, and 107 3-16 for Account, and at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was named.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed from the same cause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 5-8
Bar Silver	34¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 3½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

The Orient Line mail steamer Orient, from Suez, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia left Suez for Bombay, on the 9th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, via Mombassa and Lamoo, on the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	7	p.m.	8	9
Teheran	11	2	22 p.m.	...	15
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	...	6
" Karrachee	...	35	...	3
" Madras	...	35	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar Mails close at Aden at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadar, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on the 13th instant.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 30, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	732	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers						
Parcels, &c.	75,755	76,553	...	763	...	15,389
Goods	90,804	71,171	19,633	...	...	1,40,293
Other earnings	15,773	—90,061	95,837	...	79,930	...
Weekly total.	1,82,332	67,630	1,14,702	..	...	..
Aggregate ...	29,31,757	29,97,509	...	...	..	75,752

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—June 22, at Mandalay, the wife of Captain Walter Cook, of a daughter.
LAVELLE—July 2, at Bangalore, the wife, of David J Lavelle, Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLANCHFIELD—HOARE—June 30, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Gorakhpore, by the Rev Fr Joseph, J M Blanchfield, Forest Department, to Eileen Marie, second daughter of Mr M J Hoare.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1893.

IT is greatly to be desired that as intimated by the Under-Secretary of State for India, on Friday last, the Opium Commission will come to this country to take evidence. At present the only testimony on the subject of the use and abuse of opium, which is available to the averagee British elector, is prepared for the home market by an agency, which is committed to the theory that opium is as great curse to the populations of the East as alcoholic liquors are to certain peoples in the West. The Opium Fiend is conjured up in tracts and pamphlets, and the wickedness of the British Government in forcing the accursed drug upon the innocent Chinese, and of the Indian Government in taxing it so heavily as to place it beyond reach of all but the more wealthy in the Celestial Empire, are denounced as national sins of the blackest die. The only way to deal with wild assertions of this kind is to send out a Commission, to go through the country, as the Leprosy Commissioners did, and ascertain whether there is any evidence to support the allegations put forward with so much confidence. We know how the alarming assertion that leprosy is increasing to such an extent that it constituted an Imperial danger fared in the dry light of strict inquiry made in India —where statements could be verified and witnesses put to the test of examination. We have now learned that leprosy, so far from increasing, is decreasing; and that there is no reason whatever either for alarm or for exceptional legislation. When the writers in the *Banner of Asia* and similar sheets are given the opportunity of substantiating their marvellous tales, we shall see what evidence there is to support them. One of the most effective allegations put forward in season and out of season by the anti-opium agitators is that the British Government have ubiquitously, and at the cost of several successive wars, forced opium on the unwilling Chinese, and thus depraved and degraded a whole population which desired to be free from its noxious presence in their midst. So often has this statement been reiterated on platform, in pulpit, and in the press, that most people are by this time satisfied that it is as true as that on a given date the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and that Wellington and Napoleon commanded the contending armies.

We have been opportunely favoured by Mr. H. W. Lay, C.B., the Chinese Secretary to the Earl of Elgin's Special Mission to China, and afterwards Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs, with a Note on the opium question giving a brief survey of our relations with China, which ought to lay that myth to rest for good and all. Mr. Lay conducted the negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners, which resulted in the Treaty of Tientsin. His knowledge of the Chinese language and his services to the Chinese Government, caused him to be selected for the onerous and honourable post of Inspector of the Chinese Customs, in which he learned as much as anyone can know of the real history of the opium question in the Further East. To begin with, it was not due to British compulsion that China acquired a taste for opium. In the eighth century opium was imported into China from Persia, Syria, and Turkey. The poppy was cultivated in that country in the fourteenth century, and it appears in the Customs tariffs of the years 1589 and 1615. It was in 1637 that an agent of the East India Company, a certain Captain Weddel, R.N., having avenged insults and injuries by bombarding the Bogue forts at the mouth of the Canton river, negotiated a convention giving the East India Company a right to trade freely with China. In 1772 an Imperial decree fixed the duty on opium at three taels per picul—£1 per 133⅓ lbs. There was no question at that time of excluding opium. In 1725 a very fair customs tariff had been proclaimed by the Emperor. The local authorities at Canton evaded its provisions, and made illegal exactions. After many complaints, this grievance was redressed some ten or twelve years later, and the Viceroy claimed and received as a gratification or bribe £30,000 for using his influence at Pekin for the new decree. This false step, Mr. Lay regards as the cause of all the subsequent troubles; the local authorities saw that it was to their personal interest to make difficulties and sell their favour to the foreigners. In 1799 there being complaints of the export of silver from the country in exchange for opium the importation of the latter was prohibited by Imperial decree. But the prohibition was a dead-letter for forty years, opium being imported as before, the authorities at Canton and Pekin sharing the proceeds. By 1830 the cultivation of the poppy had become very general in China, half of one province and considerable areas in others—including Yunnan—being given up to that profitable crop. No complaints of the importation of opium were made. In 1834 Lord Napier was sent out to Canton to represent the British Government direct, the East India Company having no longer a monopoly of the China trade. The letter announcing his arrival was returned unopened, "with a message that" Barbarians should not address the Viceroy direct, but make petition through the Hong merchants, who were ordered to "compel" his lordship to proceed "with speed" to Macao. His baggage was opened and he was personally subjected to petty insults. The Chinese in the employ of British merchants were directed to leave and the factories were in great danger. Two frigates were ordered up for the protection of the factories and were fired upon. They replied by silencing the forts. Anxious to procure the resumption of trade, Lord Napier consented to proceed to Macao and take the frigates away. He even asked for a Chinese boat for the voyage to Macao. It was sent, and he was kept five days under a tropical sun on a voyage which usually takes seven hours. He took fever, and died a few days after his arrival at Macao. In all this there was not a word about opium; the Viceroy simply wanted to put the "Barbarians" in their place and make them feel how desirable it would be to get again into favour.

Strange to say, Lord Palmerston anxious for peace, took all these insults quite calmly and sent instructions to resume trade by conciliatory measures. Two years later, however, Lord Palmerston sent out Captain Elliott, with instructions to hold communications only with the Chinese authorities direct, and not to term his letters "petitions." In 1837 the Chinese Government decided to re-legalise the importation of opium, a Minister having pointed out that it was a confusion of terms to call its introduction smuggling, as it had been always openly brought in with the hearty concurrence of the Mandarins. The following year the legalisation of the trade was cancelled on account of the increasing exports of silver. Captain Elliott reports that the Viceroy refused to accept any communication which has not "Petition" written on it. Next comes a despatch to the Foreign Office stating that an Imperial edict has been issued to stop the regular trade and expel the British Commissioner. As ill-luck would have it, a boat with three cases of smuggled opium on board was seized just at this critical time, and Captain Elliott wrote that undoubtedly the contraband trade into the interior had been carried so far by foreign smugglers that the Chinese Government were resolved to put a stop to it. Captain Elliott stated that it was not the opium trade as such, but the growing audacity of the smugglers, who, they feared might unite with their own bad characters that exasperated the Pekin Government. Lord Palmerston wrote that if the Chinese Government prohibited the importation of opium, "H. M.'s Government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country with which they trade." Commissioner Lin came from Pekin and issued an order to the foreign merchants direct to surrender all their opium; he shut up the factories, took away the Chinese servants, and cut off the supply of provisions. The foreign merchants promised that they would not deal further in opium or attempt to introduce it into the Empire. All overtures were rejected and Captain Elliott was peremptorily ordered to surrender all the opium belonging to the foreign merchants. This he did under compulsion, lest the lives of the British residents should be endangered, death being threatened for non-compliance. But he wrote to Lord Palmerston that the act was a public robbery, for no part of the trade was more open or more recognised or encouraged than the opium trade had been until then. But neither Captain Elliott nor Lord Palmerston made any demand for compensation for the opium seized until the Commissioner had declared war, and caused the streams that supply Hongkong with water to be poisoned. Even after these acts of aggression had resulted in Canton being blockaded by the British Squadron, Captain Elliott offered terms of accommodation which provided for the prohibition of any importation of opium. After a British expedition had captured Naukin a treaty was signed in which opium was not even mentioned. In a Convention negotiated the following year, when our troops and ships were withdrawn, the Chinese did not suggest or ask for the exclusion of opium. The fact was that they regarded the importation of opium as a matter of supreme indifference. In the Treaty of Tientsen they agreed quite readily to opium being classed amongst medicinal drugs paying 10 per cent. duty instead of the usual 5 per cent. This rate they have since enhanced, so that the opium duty now yields the Chinese Government about £2,000,000 a year, which they have no desire whatever to forego. And yet Exeter Hall tells the world that Great Britain forces opium on an unwilling country!

WE hear that the Government of India have decided to take over the silver which the Exchange Banks had either just received or which was on its way when the Mints were closed against private coinage on the 26th June. This is so far satisfactory. But we regret to hear that the rate at which the silver will be taken over will entail a loss of eight per cent., or say £100,000. The equity or the necessity of inflicting such a loss upon the agencies by which the vast foreign trade of the Empire is financed is not apparent. It was not the fault of the Bankers that the Government deemed it obligatory or expedient to close the Mints without any notification of an intention to do so. This *coup de finance* threw upon their hands the silver which was required to meet obligations to merchants and dealers, to whom they had sold bills when the rupee was below one and three pence. These must now be taken up when it is—or may be at any moment—one and four pence. The Government looks to be a large gainer by the change suddenly effected in the currency laws. Without any great stretch of liberality it might consent to take over the silver—which in Government hands becomes at once a very valuable asset—at a price which would secure the Banks against loss. As we urged some days since it is the more incumbent on the Government, representing as it does the larger interests of the whole country, to take thought that its measures should not inflict loss or injury on important interests, seeing that there is reason to believe that the change effected at the close of last month will be followed by others, which will probably be equally sudden. The Government we believe has been under the mistaken impression that the Banks purchased silver to an unusual amount with a view to avoid purchasing Council Bills in the ordinary course. But the fact is that the purchases of Council Bills were unusually large, amounting to seventy-five lakhs instead of to sixty lakhs, the normal amount at this time of year. Under the circumstances it would seem advisable that the Bankers should send a representative deputation to ask the Government to reconsider the decision which seems to have been arrived at under a misconception of the facts. There is an alternative to the purchase of the silver, nomially at cost price, which means a considerable loss to the Banks. Why not mint the silver at an enhanced seignorage, which would give the Government a substantial profit and enable the Banks to fulfil without heavy loss the engagements entered into on the basis of a currency system which had been in operation for sixty years. We submit the advisability of this or some similar arrangement in the general interest, including that of Government itself, and not as an *ad misericordiam* appeal on behalf of the Banks. They are happily in a position to bear the loss of even the large sum of £100,000, if the Government deem it absolutely necessary that they should be mulcted in that sum, so that the new currency system may be comfortably launched. The amount is pretty fairly distributed amongst the Exchange Banks, and they will survive the fine. But it is a mulct which they can not be expected to submit to without a protest.

THE appointment of Major-General Charles Mansfield Clarke, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, in succession to the late Sir James Dormer, though foreshadowed by one or two of the service journals, comes somewhat as a surprise to military men in this country. General Clarke, though Deputy Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards now, is comparatively a junior officer, and it was believed, especially as after April 1 next, the command will be that of an Army Corps, not an Army, that a Staff Corps General would have been appointed. But General Clarke is an excellent officer, and commanded a brigade at Aldershot prior to his appointment in the Adjutant-General's Department. He joined the service in 1856 and as a young officer with the 57th Regiment, the "Die-hards," served with the column under Colonel Warre on the Taptee river in co-operation with the Central India Field force. In 1861 he was in the New Zealand war and present at the operations before Te Arei. During the war in 1863-66 he served as Adjutant of his regiment at Katikara and later as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, was in the action at Pontoko, and the captures of the Maori positions at Ahuahu, Kailatee, Mataitawa, and Te Arei, and the operations at Warea and Te Puru. Again he served in the Zulu War, commanding his regiment at Gingindhlovu, and the relief of Ekowe, and subsequently commanded the second brigade of the first Division and subsequently the column named after him, "Clarke's column" a force of all arms utilised by General Wolseley for several specific purposes, all of which it achieved. Among them were the famous second advance on Ulundi, the capture of Cetewayo, the subjugation of the Zulu tribes and the pacification of Zululand. For these services General Clarke was specially thanked in general Orders, having in the despatches been credited with having "performed the duties of his responsible command in the most highly efficient manner." He was rewarded with a brevet-colonelcy and the Companionship of the Bath, and at the conclusion of the war was appointed Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces in South Africa. General Clarke is a distinguished soldier, and being as well an essentially fighting officer, is somewhat out of place in Madras.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has written an interesting introduction to the catalogue of the Embroidery Exhibition which was to be opened at Mr. Lasenby Liberty's the other day by Princess Christian. He exhausts the ancient history of embroidery, and for the first time discriminates the ancient references to embroidery proper apart from woven work. No book or combination of books that we are aware of gives such a body of quotations in elucidation of the beginnings of ornamental needlework. We reproduce at in another column.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June 1891, Rs. 162,844,000; 1892 Rs. 161,985,000; 1893, Rs. 148,635,000.

THE practical joker has again turned his attention to Mr. Caine. The member for East Bradford is being tormented by the delivery of all kinds of unordered goods. Two large vans have been sent to remove furniture, and on Wednesday the hon. gentleman received a telegram from a well-known furnishing firm expressing regret at their inability to meet at once a large order for carpets.

A PAPER on the "why should women marry?" question was read at the Pioneer Club, on June 22, by Miss Whitehead, a well-known opponent of the position occupied by women under the present marriage laws. It was followed by a most lively and interesting discussion, some excellent speakers being present. Miss Whitehead seems to think a woman is not safe in marrying unless she finds a perfect man; Mrs. Sheldon Amos answered this by saying that she thought an ordinary woman married to a perfect man would be in a very trying position. She added, what the club quite endorsed, that a woman married to a man she loved found "a new heaven and a new earth." Mrs. Jacob Bright declared herself in favour most distinctly of terminable marriages, on the same line

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF YORK'S MARRIAGE.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO THE NATION.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, has been commanded by her Majesty the Queen to publish the following, dated Windsor Castle, 10th July :—

Her Majesty the Queen wishes once again to express to her people how gratified and touched she is by their great loyalty and devotion to herself and family, which was so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of her beloved grandson to his dear bride. Indeed, this is nothing new to the Queen, for in weal and in woe she has ever met with the warmest kindness and sympathy which she feels very deeply. Her Majesty knows that the people of her vast Empire are aware how truly her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of this tie between them and herself lies the real strength of the Empire.

Her Majesty concludes by joining with her people in the warmest prayer, and wishes for the welfare and happiness of her grand-children.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL.

REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone accepted an amendment brought forward by Mr. Kimber, to Clause Nine of the Home Rule Bill fixing the proportion of Irish members of the House of Commons to the population in the same way as the number of British members are fixed in proportion to the British population.

An amendment by Mr. Redmond, in favour of retaining the present number of Irish members in the House of Commons, was rejected by a majority of twenty-six votes.

A further amendment by Mr. Heneage to totally exclude the Irish from the Commons was defeated by a majority of thirty-one.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Government majority against Mr. Redmond's amendment in favour of retaining the present number of Irish members in the Commons was fourteen.

ANOTHER COLONIAL FAILURE.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency has suspended payment with liabilities amounting to over three millions sterling, which are mostly British. The directors include Sir James Fergusson, Sir John Gorst, and Sir George Russell, all Members of Parliament.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The French Government are reinforcing their garrison at Saigon.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

His Highness the Khedive arrived at Constantinople to-day.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE PAMIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 10.

The Russian expedition to the Pamirs left Ferghana on the 1st June.

Part of the force will remain in the Alai Valley.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PARIS, JULY 10.

M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, has withdrawn his resignation.

The Prefect of the Paris police has been transferred to another post.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU MONTHLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in eleven cotton states is 82 11-16 per cent. The crops are suffering owing to heavy rains and occasional drought during June. Insects are inflicting great damages locally.

LADY HARRIS' RECEPTION PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

Lady Harris' reception this afternoon was a great success; nearly four hundred people attended. Their Excellencies received their guests at the entrance of the Durbar Hall, which was beautifully decorated. The weather was beautiful, and the gardens looked well.

CRICKET: COLABA GARRISON *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The Colaba Garrison commenced the match against the Poona Gymkhana to-day, and so far as the match has proceeded they had the worst of it. Colaba batted first, and scored 77, the top score being 27 made by Benson. The Poona Gymkhana commenced very well, 130 runs being made before the first wicket fell. The innings closed just before it was time to draw for a total of 229. Messrs. Trask, Farmer, and Wilkins playing particularly well. The scores were as follows :—

COLABA GARRISON.
First Innings.

Major Tylden, b Rogers	13
Corpl. Careless, c Oakshott, b Rogers	25
Lieut. Greig, b Deas	2
Capt. Smith, run out	0
Capt. Wright, c Trevor, b Deas	0
Capt. Morris, c Smith, b Rogers	0
Capt. Benson, c Von Donop, b Rogers	27
Bombr. Hazelgrove, run out	1
Lieut. Walpole, c Trevor, b Rogers	5
Lieut. Carter, b Deas	0
Corpl. Nicklass, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt. Rogers	95	42	5	5
Lieut. Deas	91	31	9	3

POONA GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

Dr. Trask, c Tylden, b Careless	70
Lieut. Farmer, run out	48
Mr. Wilkins, c and b Greig	45
Lieut. Henderson, l-b-w b Benson	2
Capt. G. B. Smith, c Morris, b Greig	9
Lieut. Oakshott, b Greig	14
Mr. Trevor, c Hazelgrove, b Greig	11
Lieut. Newnham, b Greig	4
Capt. Rogers, not out	4
Major Von Donop, c Morris, b Hazelgrove	0
Lieut. Deas, b Greig	0
Extras	22
Total	229

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Benson	115	38	8	1
Greig	112	69	3	6
Nicklass	35	21	0	1
Hazelgrove	140	48	8	1
Careless	65	31	4	1

LENZ, THE AMERICAN BICYCLIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 11.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo wires that Mr. Lenz, the American bicyclist, has arrived at Bhamo from Mowein.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Latest official statement on the opium revenue, dated the 8th July, shows the falling off to be nearly twenty-one lakhs from figures taken in the Budget Estimates.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE HAZARAS AND THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Reports have reached India that a sanguinary engagement has occurred between the Amir's troops and the Hazaras, in which the former were successful. The tribesmen's losses are said to have been terribly heavy. This news has not yet been confirmed by the British Agent at Kabul.

A BORDER MILITIA.

The formation of a levy or border militia in the Kurram Valley with a view to reduction in the number of troops now located there is proceeding satisfactorily. The local tribesmen are enlisting freely.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The English mail reaches Simla to-morrow. It is expected that the despatch relating to Simultaneous Examinations will not be received till the following mail. All details will be kept confidential for some time.

LEAVE.

Colonel Thuilliers, of the Camp Office, goes down to Calcutta this week.

Mr. C. Bayley, Political Agent, Bikanir, shortly takes privilege leave. The Agent at Rajputana will make the local arrangement as there is no officer available to be sent to the State.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Government of India have telegraphed to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, asking it to nominate a representative for the Viceroy's Council as soon as possible.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

The case in which Miss Lillian Beatrice Lewis, a governess, sues Lieutenant Herbert Walton, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, stationed at Cawnpore, for breach of promise of marriage, and claims ten thousand rupees damages, was called on for hearing to-day, when the defence obtained an adjournment in order to amend a written statement. Walton admits the fact of his engagement to Miss Lewis, and states that she then was in receipt of Rs. 25 a month, and still is receiving the same salary; while his income was only Rs. 375 a month, subject to a deduction of Rs. 75, and on this he has to support himself, wife, and child by his first wife. He states that when he proposed to Miss Lewis his first wife was dead only four months, when, as he says, he was in a state of mental depression, consequent on his bereavement. He was in debt also, which fact was known to Miss Lewis. In September he suggested terminating the engagement, but plaintiff and friends kept him to it. He had offered to make reparation, but this was declined. Subsequently he had sent her a written apology, saying that he will be glad if he were able to save her from misery which would have followed his carrying out his engagement under the circumstances. No date was fixed for the disposal of the suit.

THE WEDDING GIFT TO THE PRINCESS MAY.

H. E. LADY HARRIS has kindly consented to accept the presidentship of the Princess May Wedding Gift Fund Committee. We have been requested by the Committee to receive subscriptions to this Fund—a request with which we readily comply.

WEDDING GIFT TO T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note that a movement has been started and a committee organized for collecting funds for a wedding gift to the Duke and Duchess of York. Far be it from me to be wanting in loyalty. I reverence our Queen and respect all the Royal Family. I feel sure, however, that such a movement would be far more generally and generously responded to if the proceeds were sent, in the name of the Duke and Duchess, to the fund which is being raised in England for the widows and orphans of those poor fellows who were drowned the other day in the Victoria. I have heard many in Bombay remark that this would indeed be a most fitting way of utilising the money collected. Surely, no one will deny that to do so would really be far more pleasing to their Royal Highnesses, than if they themselves were presented with some beautifully elaborate, but not really needed, piece of plate, jewellery, or whatever else is intended by the committee. It may of course be said: Oh, you can subscribe to both objects; but, really, in these hard times this would be too much to expect. Therefore, I urge let us do real good with the money collected to celebrate this auspicious wedding.

LOYALTY.

THE REFORMED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE AGRICULTURISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am only giving expression to a feeling which is widely prevalent in our agricultural classes, when I say that something more than dissatisfaction has been aroused by the manner in which the Bombay Government have been pleased to distribute seats in the proposed new Council. You know well that the Local Government, under the new scheme, have recognized four principal interests in the presidency. They are agriculture, trade, local self-government, and education. And the Government have given two seats for the first, two to the second, three to the third, and one to the fourth. I must admit that there is no question as to the arrangement. But I am sorry to observe that due attention has not been paid to the agricultural interest which is, as has been nearly settled, to be represented by the Sirdars of the Deccan and the Zemindars of Sind. I do not know what the Sirdars and Zemindars have to do with agriculture. I think, if they have to do anything at all, they have to do it in the light of the landlords. I am inclined to agree with one of your Poona contemporaries, who says: "If it were allowed that the Sirdars represent the agricultural interest they can represent the interest of the landlord class only, and this interest is in many ways identical with that of the Bombay Government." Then, if anybody has a right to speak in the name of the poor and voiceless agriculturists—entirely disregarded by the public—it is not even the Local Boards, as some of your contemporaries think, but it is the gentlemen selected for that purpose from among the agriculturists themselves, irrespective of their following different professions. I should specially like to see independent gentlemen like Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhaske, district pleader, Poona, and Mr. Narayen Meghaji Lokhande, editor and proprietor of the *Dinbandhu*, in the new Council. And unless these or some such gentlemen be in the Reformed Council, I fear, that the poor and voiceless agriculturists will have no proper representation. Hoping to be excused.—Yours, &c.,

V. L. BIRJE.

Baroda, July 10.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) published yesterday, that on the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation in the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act. 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

His Excellency under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only :—

Mr. W. H. Crowe, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law.

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Manade, C.I.E., M.A. LL.B.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bombay Mill-owners' Association yesterday decided to work their mills on short-time up till the 31st December next, *viz.*, from 7 a.m. to 5-30, with half-an-hour's interval in the middle of the day.

THE next coming event of importance at Simla is the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition in August. Preparations are already in active progress, and the Exhibition promises to be as well supported as ever.

THE case in which Mr. E. W. Roe was being prosecuted by the station-master of Sealdah on a charge of having attempted to defraud the Eastern Bengal Railway by travelling with a lapsed ticket was disposed of at Calcutta on Friday. The defendant having paid the necessary fare, the station-master applied to be allowed to withdraw from the prosecution. The application was granted.

A BUNDLE of notes of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, was stolen from the Cargo branch on the evening of the 10th ultimo. It appears however they were merely being prepared for issue on the opening of the new bank—the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Limited—and were not fully signed. The following are the numbers :—£200 £1 notes, Nos. U131251U to U131450U ; £200 in £5 notes, Nos. S276851S to S276890S ; £100 in £10 notes, Nos. S91861S to S91870S ; £500 in all. The numbers are consecutive.

ACCORDING to a return presented to the Victorian Legislative Council, the total cost of the Broken Hill strike to the Government was £15,413 16s. 5d. This was what was shown by a document which had been prepared in answer to a question which was asked by Mr. Davies, C.M.G., on the 18th January last. The question was,—"What has been the total cost of the Broken Hill strike to the Government, including the cost of prosecutions of the strikers, and the transit to and from Broken Hill of the members of the police force ?"

IT is reported from Hankow that during the past six months no less than three distinct and villainous attempts have been made by the natives to set fire to the Italian Convent, and that there is an uneasy Anti-foreign undercurrent again making itself felt in the great tea port.

PIRACY has been very rife between Ningpo and Foochow of late and efforts to suppress it meet with but scant success. Strict punishment is dealt out to those whose duty it is to prevent piracy if they are found guilty of culpable negligence and rewards are offered for information that may lead to the capture of any piratical vessel.

IT is reported that coolies engaged in carrying tea over the hills to the Foochow market have been stealing the tea and substituting clay and other material to make up the weight. Notice has been posted in conspicuous places warning the carriers that any one of them found guilty of the offence will be very severely dealt with by the authorities.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 1st July, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,938, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,33,225, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 10,000, making altogether Rs. 2,14,163-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 254-15-3. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,44,883-7-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 172-7-8.

AN exciting boating accident happened at Allahabad on Thursday afternoon. Captain Rice, the Adjutant of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, with Mr. Gray of the same regiment, and Miss Palmer, daughter of Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer Commanding the Allahabad District, went for a trip on the Jumna in one of the club boats—a two-oared one. When they had reached mid-stream where the water was rather high and the current stiff, Mr. Gray noticed that the craft was filling fast from the waves washing over. Taking in the situation at a glance he quietly suggested that the other two occupants should jump into the river. This they at once did; and Captain Rice supported Miss Palmer whilst with great presence of mind, Mr. Gray tilted the boat over, and all clung on to it. In this perilous condition the trio remained for a few minutes when a cargo barge which was cruising hard by them at the time came to their rescue. The accident took place at a most critical spot where the river was deep and much swollen by the recent heavy rains, and there can be no doubt that the great presence of mind displayed by the gentlemen, and the coolness and courage with which Miss Palmer obeyed their instructions averted a sad accident.

A PRAGUE Correspondent says that the Bohemian deputies in the Austrian Parliamentary Delegations continue strongly to oppose the new military expenditure required by the War Department on behalf of the Triple Alliance. The figures the Opposition gives are significant. From 1868-1893 the Austrian Army Budget rose from 68,693,640fl. to 107,374,863fl. During those years 2,833 millions of florins have been expended on the army. The navy and the Landwehr are not included in this vast sum. The occupation of Bosnia alone has cost the Empire since 1878 245,993,500fl. On the other hand nothing is incurred for works of peace. Not a mile of a navigable channel has been made. The support of primary schools, asylums, road building, &c., rests entirely on the shoulders of the provinces themselves. Other figures are no less suggestive In the whole of Austria-Hungary there are four million paupers, and 16 million persons unable to work—viz, children, old people, and cripples; nine million women and handworkers earning no more than 180 florins a year; two million workmen and servants whose yearly income does not exceed 300 florins; and only 1,691,060 persons getting from their work, trade or capital more than 300 florins. The physical and moral condition of the impoverished population is deteriorating.

"L'ANTI-ALIENISTE" is the title of a remarkable and amusing little sheet written and produced by the patients—they would no doubt strongly object to be called lunatics—of the great Bicetre Asylum. Its editor-in-chief is one Charles Etlinger, and its price the same as *The Times*. Its circulation is limited, forty copies being as large an edition as can be produced by the gelatine process. Politics and religion find no place in it, but it excels in satire, directed mainly against the doctors. Its prose is not one whit more incoherent than that of the boulevards. Serious discussions are not tabooed. A propos of a communication by Dr. Charles Fere to the Society of Biology, relative to the transmission of madness from men to animals, Etlinger, in a recent number, inveighs against the promiscuousness in asylums which allows of the exchange of all sorts of madness between man and man. He demands what amount of reason it is necessary to possess to resist a prolonged stay in an asylum like Bicetre, where the iron cages converge towards a common centre, and where the raving madmen disturb their more peaceful neighbours.

IT appears from the report made to the Foreign Office by Acting-Consul Fraser, stationed at Chungking, that the Heathen Chinee is about as guileless at home as abroad. The Consul reports that an upward-bound chartered junk was last December reported to the local authority at Wushan as having gone on a rock and lost overboard several valuable items of cargo. No suspicion was excited, and the loss was, in accordance with the junk traffic rules, entered on the captain's pass. Some time after a portion of the lost cargo was accidentally discovered in the house of a friend of the junk's captain. At the date of the latest despatches the officials were in search of the captain, without immediate prospect of success.

MANY instances of ill-treatment in the Austrian army, writes a Prague correspondent, have been brought to light in the Parliamentary Delegations, which the Secretary of War was not able to refute. Slapping the privates on the face is not unusual practice in many regiments. Train-men in the 9th Army Corps have been horsewhipped and pelted with stones by one of their officers. In Jaroslaw a recruit was trodden under foot by two corporals until he lost consciousness and became deaf. Private Baumann was struck on the breast, and seven months elapsed before he recovered. Lieutenant Hassenteuffel in the 36th Regiment.

CORAL fishing is gradually decaying in the Island of Sardina. The fact is attributed by some to the exhaustion of the old coral reefs, whilst others say that it is due to the competition in the market by the selling of coral of inferior quality fished in enormous quantities on the coast of Sicily, and sold at an extremely low price.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR WANKANER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WANKANER, JULY 9.

AN interesting ceremony took place yesterday, at Wankaner, when Colonel Sealy, Assistant Political Agent, opened the magnificent school-building, erected by the State. The little capital of Wankaner is picturesquely situated at the foot of the hill on the fertile Machoo. It is one of the trim little towns in that part of the province, with genuine indications throughout of order and prosperity. The capital with a mile and a half of handsome street, with rows of uniform and elegant buildings on either side with neat circular shops at the entrance, the jail, the hospital, the library, the market, the schools, the rest-houses, the public offices, the cocoanut plantations, the steed department, come up in all respects to the requirements of British administration. Trees are planted in all suitable places, and picturesque avenues line the roads. The school-building was tastefully decorated with arches made of trees and flowers. The gentry of the place were invited. When all had taken their seats Colonel and Mrs. Sealy, accompanied by the State Karbhari, arrived at the school. On the approach of the carriage a guard-of-honour headed, by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, presented arms. The proceedings commenced with the State Karbhari, Rao Bahadur G. N. Laud's address :—

Colonel Sealy, Raj Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The object of the assemblage here to-day, is to celebrate the ceremony of opening the school-building. It is a little more than three years since Colonel Sealy so kindly laid the foundation-stone of the building. It will be highly gratifying to all assembled here to know that the happy ceremony of laying the foundation, and opening the Educational Institution should be inaugurated by an officer, who, besides being respected for his abilities and kindness of heart, is also a sympathiser, and promoter of such beneficial institutions. I beg to mention here as will be seen from the statistics, to be referred to afterwards, that the demand for education is increasing. With this demand the want of a school-building was felt. To supply the want, sanction for the construction of the building being granted, Mr. Booth, the able and experienced engineer, prepared a design, according to which this spacious and elegant building was constructed under his skilful superintendence. The total cost has come to Rs. 30,652-10-11. The building is divided into two parts with a big central hall connecting them. The hall is 50 feet by 30 feet. It is intended as a public hall for holding educational, social, and such other gatherings, also it is intended to be utilized for school-purposes at all other times. It will also hold cupboards, containing the various indigenous products to serve as a sort of local museum. Thus under one roof we shall have the whole of the educational machinery. The spacious compound will provide for play-ground, gymnasium, &c. Referring now to the students, I beg to mention that there has been a fair development within the last six years. The statistics show that six years back there were 684 boys in the schools at the capital and the villages. This number has now increased to 758 boys. The Girls' School, which is separately located, had 62 girls in 1886. This number has now increased to 95. These figures will indicate that there has been a fair development. The Anglo-Vernacular School needed encouragement, and it is now contemplated to increase the standards to meet the requirements of the time, and engage a more efficient head-master. Ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly say that the subject of education, which is universally acknowledged to be the chief cause of progress of the human race, has the first claim to our attention. Education in different societies, and at different stages of its progress, has been moulded according to the needs of each generation. The importance and benefits, resulting from education, have been so ably and sufficiently dilated upon by the highest authorities in every country and every generation from the time mankind commenced to emerge from the rude state of barbarism and ignorance that at this time it is not beyond the knowledge of even the unlettered urban population, away from the civilized world, that on the solicitude of an enlightened and wise policy of rulers that their weal and real prosperity mainly depend; because it is there that the real merits of a rule are manifested, and its characteristic fruits developed and displayed. Lord Dalhousie's rule witnessed the inauguration of a new and beneficial policy in various ways. How nobly that policy has been maintained, how the noblest of all triumphs, *viz.*, one nation raising another in civilization has been realized and achieved by England in India. I need not dilate upon this theme here. Next in importance to the restoration of peace and order, education and progress has shown itself in various ways. The Province of Kathiawar has not been backward in reaping the benefits conferred by the British rule. Education has inaugurated a new departure in regard to the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of the people, almost unique in the history of the Province. One need not look for regions far distant to compare the past and the present. A century ago the very spot on which we stand was a scene of revolting and horrid institutions of "Sati" and human sacrifices. The yonder "Palias" are the standing emblems of the dark ages. These have been rightly and righteously put down, and on these identical spots, where once there existed these inhuman institutions of the past, we have now a noble fabric, to teach the accomplishments of life, and the humanizing influences of modern civilization. I need hardly say more as it would fill in pages to dilate upon the vast material and moral benefits India has reaped by the benign influences of British rule. Let us hope that the school will develope into a useful institution, teaching truth and virtue, and the accomplishments of life to generation to come. With an expression of sincere gratitude for the trouble you have taken, I request you, Colonel Sealy, to declare the school open.

The address was replied to by Colonel Sealy as follows :—

Mr. Laud, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the first place I will thank Mr. Laud for the kind expressions he has let fall in reference to Mrs. Sealy and myself, and assure him and all present of the great pleasure which it gives me to assist in this ceremony, and on this my first visit to Wankaner since it has come under the political control of the Halar Prant Officer. As we have learnt from Mr. Laud's address the Wankaner State is to be congratulated on the liberal manner in which it has contributed funds for the erection of this school in the interests of its subjects, and the State is to be further congratulated on the excellent manner in which its money has been spent by the Agency Engineer Mr. Booth, whom I am sure you are all glad to see in your midst. Besides provision for a suitable play-ground and gymnasium which will ensure the *mens sana in corpore sano*, it is very satisfactory to note that in this school Mr. Laud has been able to form the nucleus of a museum, which it is to be hoped may be an incentive to some of the scholars and other Wankaner subjects to add to and extend the collection of specimens of products and raw materials of the State. None of us will, I think, question the oppositeness of Mr. Laud's remarks as to what education has succeeded in doing in Kathiawar in regard to moral progress. Knowledge is power, and as knowledge increases the power of a community to remove abuses, and get rid of bad customs, may be expected to increase. We may confidently hope that this school will be a considerable factor in elevating the moral character of Wankaner people, and aid in further onslaughts over the relics of what Mr. Laud calls the "dark ages" of Kathiawar. I have remarked already on the liberality of the State as evidenced in the building we now stand in. I think it would not be right to omit to remind the subjects of the State (many of whom I am glad to see here to-day) that they should co-operate with the durbar, and by every means in their power in precept and example, by sending their own children and advising others to do the same, help in the good work and induce the people generally to take full advantage of the facilities placed at their disposal. As to the boys themselves, I could only say a word, and that is never forget the debt which you owe to the State, which provides education to you cheaply. Whilst acquiring all the knowledge placed within your reach, cherish in your hearts a feeling of pride in the Durbar under whose fostering care you live. Recollect that intellectual training is not everything, but whilst at school cultivate these habits of trust, forbearance, and good feeling, which arise from daily association with your fellows, and above all try to establish friendship which may stand you in good stead hereafter. Remember that if the scholars do well the State gains a reflected lustre but if any pupil disgraces himself, the stain will not fail to attach to the State in some degree. With these few words I have now very great pleasure in according to Mr. Laud's invitation of declaring the school open, with every wish and hope for its prosperity.

By means of a silver key, presented by the State Karbhari, Colonel Sealy then opened the door of the school, and the party inspected the different rooms and articles of indigenous industry, provided for the museum, which reflected no small credit on the artizans. After the close of the interesting ceremony, there was a prize-distribution, and the proceedings were brought to a close after the distribution of pan supari, &c., by the loud cheers of the crowd of the people who had assembled on the occasion.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

FURTHER SHORT-TIME ADOPTED.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

A GENERAL meeting of the mill-owners in Bombay was held, in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, yesterday afternoon, at 4 p.m., to consider the question of the continuance of short-time after the 28th instant, when the present agreement of short-time expires. The managing committee had already recommended the continuance of short-time for three months more. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present :—Mr. A. R. Leahy (Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, agents for Empress, New Empress, Anglo-India, Imperial, Connaught, Leopold, Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves Mills); Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit (the National and the Oriental Mills); the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. Bomonji D. Petit (Manockji Petit, Dinshaw Petit and Framji Petit, Mazagon and Victoria Mills); Messrs. D. J. Tata, R. D. Tata, and Bezonji Dadabhoy (Swadeshi Mill); Messrs. Luxmidas Khimji and Damodar Luxmidas (Luxmidas Khimji S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Damodar Thakersey Mulji and Vithaldas Thakersey (Indian Manufacturing, Western India, and Hongkong Mills); Messrs. E. R. Khote and S. D. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Messrs. Veerchand Deepchand, Dhurumsey Morarji Gouldas, and Dinshaw Edulji Wacha (Morarji Gouldas and Mahalaxmi Mills); Mr. Sassoon J. David (Standard and David Mills); Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia (David Mill); Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdas (Soonderdass S. and W. Mills); Mr. C. Doughlas (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Messrs. Sorabji K. Pathak and R. A. Spencer (Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao and Mulraj Khatao, (Khatao Mukanji and Bombay United Mills); Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas (Malabar S. and W. Co., Ld.); Messrs. Jeevandas Mulji and Dwarkadas Dhuramsey (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing); Mr. K. R. Kama (Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld.); Mr. Karsondas Vulabhdas (Jevraj Balloo Mills); Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing); Mr. D. C. Shroff, (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company); Mr. Naoroji Merwanji (Mahomedan Mills); Mr. K. N. Wadia (Dhuu, Wadia and China Mills); Mr. Jamsetji Heeraji (Motilal Pitty Mill); and Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed (Union S. and W. Co., Ld.).

In opening the proceedings the chairman said :—To-day's meeting has been called by your committee to consider what steps should be taken to protect the industry from the effects of the heavy decline in exchange between here and China, caused by the fall in silver consequent on the closing of the Mints by the Government of India. The decline in exchange from 221 to 191 is 14 per cent., but as the closing of the Mints is likely to keep the rupees in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., instead of 1s. 2 5/8d. the rupee price of cotton, coal, and stores should be 9 per cent. lower under the former exchange than it would were the latter rate ruling, so that we should gain 9 per cent. in the cost of our cotton equal to 6 per cent. on yarn, and thus be able to reduce the 14 per cent. difference to 8 per cent. To place us, therefore, in the same position that we were before the Mints were closed, we want an advance of 8 per cent. in the dollar price, and a decline of 9 per cent. in the price of cotton. In June Empress 20s. were quoted at 74 dollars, and are now at 79 equal to an advance of nearly 6½ per cent., and it appears to me that we must not expect China to do much more, but rather look to a decline in the raw material. Cotton, so far, has not given way much, but with the large stock in Bombay and the Mofussil, and the hope of a large Indian crop next season, I think we should see much lower prices for the raw material-prices that will, I trust, enable us to supply China with yarn at rates she would be willing readily to pay. It may take time to adjust prices, and silver may not settle until the world knows what America intends doing, it will I fear be September or October. Are we to find a settled basis to work upon, but once we have that basis, I think prices will quickly adjust themselves, as after all, it is the gold countries—and India is practically one now—that receive silk etc. in exchange for yarn goods, etc., and if China receives more silver for her tea and silk, she can give more for our piece-goods and yarn. Had Government not closed the Mints, and had exchange gone down we will say from 1s. 2 5-8d. to one shilling, we would have been in as bad a position, as our cotton would have cost us 16 per cent. more, and we should have had to ask China for an increase of 10 per cent. to the price of our goods. I have thought it right to submit these views before inviting you to discuss what steps, if any, should be taken. As you are aware the committee practically recommend half-time, but as half-time means an increase in the cost of production of some five rupees a bale, it seems to me that we are defeating our own purpose by increasing the difference that China has to pay us. And it is to my mind a question that we must carefully consider, whether it would not be better to try, as pointed out by "R.D." in the local newspapers of the 7th July, by reducing cost to force production upon the markets in China, thus discouraging the erection of local mills and keeping the Japanese mills entirely out of the field. We can reduce our productions, and by so doing might force up prices. But might not the higher prices check consumption? I fear they would, as I find our shipments for the first six months this year, are some 30,000 bales below what they were during the same period last year, and yet stocks are not decreasing, due I think to the check consumption received when prices were so high a few months back. You must remember too how the low prices in 1892 raised our shipments to 446,165 bales, as against 389,862 bales in 1891. Again, I would also point out that many of our mills spin for home consumption. More of our yarn is finding its way into the various up-country markets, and it is a serious question whether we should go on short-time and increase the cost of our yarn to Mofussil constituents. I am of opinion that at low prices we might see a considerable increase in hand-loom weaving and a corresponding increase in the demand for our yarns for Indian markets, which would help to recoup any reduction in the shipments to China. I have a strong belief that were we to work ten hours a day, commencing say at 7 in the morning and closing at 5-30 p.m. with half-an-hour for rest we could diminish the cost of production by reducing the number of hands we employ, which are as three to one compared with an English mill. By contracting the working day to ten hours I am further of opinion that we should secure improved outturn in quality if not in quantity, whilst the saving in oily and hard waste might be considerable. You all know that most waste is produced in the early morning and late in the evening and that as the making of waste whether oily or hard instead of yarn means a loss of some three annas per pound; any procedure which tends to curtail it is of great economic importance. I would also remind you that the difficulties we are experiencing in our trade with the Further East are being equally felt by Lancashire and other centres, which supply those markets similarly as the Japanese Mills must obtain the bulk of their raw cotton from India and America. They will labour under the same disadvantages as regards this exchange question that we do. And even should they be able to grow their own cotton or obtain it in China the silver price will be governed by the sterling value and the position to my mind would not be altered that the trade would still be to those who can spin most economically. I shall be glad to advise my directors to follow any movement that may be for the general good, but I do not wish to commit myself to any particular view until I hear what other members of the Association have to say. The question is one that requires grave consideration, and we must look at it from every point of view before deciding. I will conclude by moving the following resolution :—"That the Secretary invite all mill-owners to state whether they are willing to work half-time for a further period of three months, and if not to make any other suggestion that would in their opinion be to the interest of the mills to adopt. An answer requested within one week." I think the question is so important that we should not do anything in haste, and as the present short working is to continue until the end of the month, there is ample opportunity for us to receive the views of every one carefully to weigh them, and to adopt the course of action which appears best. I would ask you to let me read the following from my China letter received by the last mail. Extract from Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co., dated Hongkong, 22nd June, 1893. After the last mail left news of an active and advancing cotton and yarn market in Bombay, and orders from the interior to buy more freely, the recent purchases made at very low rates having left a good margin for profit produced a change for the better in our yarn market. But the greatest spurt was given by the telegraphic intelligence that Lord Herschell's Committee has recommended the imposition of heavy mint seignorage and duty on silver imported into India, on receipt of which the Bank here declined to draw on India at any rate for three days and when they did business the rate opened Rs.3 lower and a further decline has since taken place. The holders have become, therefore, naturally more firm and demanded higher prices which the Chinese have willingly paid and a large business has been done at an advance of dollars 2 to 4 in superior and middling descriptions of all counts, inferior qualities are not much cared for. Several speculators have also entered the market with a view to make profit so that a large portion of the settlements is in excess of the actual requirements. The position of the market will greatly depend upon what turn the currency question will take. (Applause.)

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit seconded the motion.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have only a few words to say and I beg you to bear with me for a short while. In these days of advancing science, old machinery as you all know, is unsuited for present requirements, and not calculated to bring in profitable results, and it becomes all the more unsuitable, when owing to breakages from time it has to be patched instead of being replaced by new machinery of the best make and with the latest improvements. But this, Gentlemen, may be considered superfluous, and beside the question which we have met here to-day to discuss. If however you bear with me a little longer you will see where I am driving. For no sooner do you apply the principle involved in this consideration to the present subjects, than you will observe that therein lies the solution of our difficulty. I cannot but compare the now too frequent resorts to short time, to nothing else than a mere patchwork. For what do they actually result in? The answer is, in an artificial rise in prices which generally is taken advantage of by the middle man or speculator and in a temporary reduction of stocks these moves causes as they are bound to do, a great variation in prices. Prices jump and again fall with the same rapidity, but perhaps with greater force in the fall than in the rise. Constant and serious fluctuations are detrimental to steady and profitable trade, and we should therefore try to avoid or lessen them so far as possible. The time has now come when, instead of adopting short time on the old lines, which will, I am afraid, give us only temporary relief, it is of the utmost importance that such measures be taken as will not only reduce the stocks, but will also be the means of preventing further accumulation of stocks. In this connection the scheme promulgated by R. D. in his letter to the papers, is very reasonable and I do not see why, if all of us agreed, it should not be adopted. R. D. not only suggests an acceptable way out of our present difficulties but, what I value more, clearly shows what the future of our industry will be, and how Japan and China will beat us, should no timely steps be taken to protect our interests, I however think that, in view of the large stocks in the China markets, it is of great importance that we should adopt short time once more, and I hope it will be for the last time If we adopt short time, and adapt it to the scheme put forward by Mr Tata—for as most of you are fully aware R. D. is none else than our friend Mr. Tata. who takes such a deep interest in and has so much at heart the welfare of our mill industry—I say if we adopt both the plans simultaneously, we shall be only doing the right thing at the right time. In this manner we shall curtail production and shall also be enabled to produce such smaller quantity at practically the same cost as before. I am therefore of opinion that until the stocks in China are materially reduced we should work short time, at the same time adopting Mr. Tata's proposals with such modifications as are necessary to make them suit all of us, and that after the stocks are reduced we should work full time on the basis, we may have agreed to, on lines of the suggestions of Mr. Tata. We shall then practically have no need to resort to short time again, and shall also be able to keep competitors out of the field. It is not impossible, nay, I say it is probable, that if we try to and do cheapen our productions, we shall positively increase the consumption. As to the form of the short time to be adopted, I think gentlemen, that work from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. i.e., 10 clear hours a day would be preferable to any other arrangement. Its advantages are that you will not have to suffer in production as would be the case when you work the mills

and it would be difficult to make, by a general resolution, any change in that direction, but if mill-owners will unite and make up their minds to appoint a committee of experts and combine with that committee to bring about the result I have indicated, I think you will get as far as wages are concerned a distinct economy. In another direction I think economy can be brought about, and that is in the suggestion of the president. Working from 7 to 5 is a very desirable end in the progress of the industry. I think we shall get with a lesser number of hands, proportionately a larger production of yarn and with less wastage, and if you combine the two arrangements you will find them means of great economy. Well, gentlemen, I will go further, and ask you when you consider from time to time the question of short-time, whether China is the only means of your outlet. Are you going to stop there and look at China, and if it develops its industry, close your mills, or are you prepared to take a step in advance, and try to supply your home consumption? It is well known that even last year you had fifteen million pounds of yarn sent into the Bombay Presidency,can you not make an effort to supply that large quantity? (Applause.) I have done a little during the last few years in trying to introduce, with the help and assistance of my friends, who sit alongside of me, and show that there are other cottons than Indian cotton which could be imported and manufactured for the benefit of our industry. Egyptian cotton can be laid down in Bombay at the same price as in Liverpool, and when manufactured they had the advantage in Bombay of the freight from Liverpool. Will you not make an effort? I promise you will be successful from the experiments I have made. If you only persevere and manufacture cloth and goods of a quality, which India can take and does take, I think your spinning industry will not stop where it is to-day, but there will be three or four fold more spindles working. You must not stop because China will not take your yarn. You must manufacture other descriptions of goods, you must keep down the cost of production, and by these means I feel sure you will not only supply China at a cheap rate, but also be able to supply India, and there will be no necessity to think of short time. These are some of the lines which are practical, and when the various proposals are discussed by mill-owners, I hope it will enable them to see there is something beyond China for our salvation. I am quite prepared, and I think my friends are, to consider any movements, which will not increase the cost of production, but will enable us to employ our hands in such a way as to reduce production, and will not minimise those changes, and I quite agree with Mr. Cotton that it is not only a question for spinning mills but also for weaving mills. They will be bound to follow. With a view to simplify the matter now before the meeting, I will propose that the opinions of the mill-owners be obtained on both the "short-times" suggested. I will omit the question of the reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. I cannot accept that. (Applause.)

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the question of wages was a most intricate one, and should not be discussed simply in connection with the temporary difficulties, which at present existed. If the silver question and the new currency legislation were to affect the whole of India, then the matter of wages would become a very much larger question than they at present contemplated. America might have a silver standard, and they must wait to see how that affected Boubay and China. Apart from international influences they had to see how far the fact of having Rs. 15 to a sovereign would interfere with the prices of food and clothing for the operatives in this country, and that could not be ascertained till the busy export season commenced. If the operatives had to pay more for their food and clothing it would be for them to consider if they should not retrace their steps, and give them an increase. It would be far better to allow the question of wages to remain in abeyance until the effect of the altered condition of things was ascertained, and then it might be placed before a committee of experts and settled once for all.

The Chairman asked Mr. Dwarkadas if he would agree to remove the part of his amendment, which dealt with the reduction of wages.

Mr. Dwarkadas withdrew that part of his amendment, at the same time expressing the opinion that it was impossible to have a short-time movement without some reduction in wages.

The Chairman then withdrew his original motion in favour of Mr. Dwarkadas' proposition, which was eventually carried in the following form:—"That from the termination of the present agreement for short time up to the 31st December the spinning mills shall work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with the usual interval of thirty minutes in the middle of the day. The signature of the agents of the various spinning mills in Bombay to be obtained to an agreement giving effect to this resolution."

The Chairman stated that Mr. N. N. Wadia had kindly promised to prepare for them a schedule of wages, which he thought would be the first step towards a settlement of that important question. Mr. Wadia who, he understood, would object to any reduction of wages on the present basis, would willingly agree with the rest of the mill-owners to a reduction if they had a proper schedule upon which they could work. Mr. Wadia's schedule, he took it, would be applicable to the various circumstances of the various mills, and the different descriptions of machinery at work in them. He concluded by moving that "Mr. Wadia should be requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills. Mill agents undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia, such schedule to be submitted to a meeting of the Association for adoption or amendment."

Mr. Jeevandas Mulji seconded the proposition, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, had prepared a circular which could be signed by the gentlemen present so that practical effect could be given to the resolution that had been passed that afternoon. Mr. Cotton having signed the paper it was circulated amongst those present and signed, after which the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. B. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Haribux Ramnath charged Pandit Shunkernath Viswambarnath, with swindling him of Rs. 10,000, on the 25th of April last. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Ramdyal Shindyal, a servant, in the employ of Bhagwandass Beharilal, owner of the house, in which complainant is alleged to have been swindled, in his examination by Mr. Robertson, said that he knew the accused, who lived on the second floor of his master's house for fifteen or sixteen months. In the month of April last the accused vacated the house. He remembered the day on which the accused left the house. On a particular day, which he did not now recollect, he saw the complainant in the house. The complainant was in the habit of visiting the house. The same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he heard some persons in the house, calling out "money is gone; money is gone."

Kaliandass Tribhowandass examined by Mr. Robertson, said that he knew the accused, who, until the month of May last, lived in the same house as he did but on different floors. On the day in question he saw the Marwarees coming to the accused's room. He heard them shouting out very loudly "Rs. 10,000 are gone." The same evening some police officers came there to make enquiries.

Inspector Tighe, examined by Mr. Robertson, said that on the 25th of April last, he received certain information, in consequence of which he went to a house, where he saw the complainant and other witnesses. They gave him certain information, which led him to search the different rooms on the second floor of the house. He found some clothing in the room, and he kept them in his possession. After the accused had surrendered to the court the clothing were handed over to him by the witness, who received a receipt for the same from the accused.

At this stage the case was again adjourned.

By a significant coincidence further evidence of the Chinaman's trade capacities is supplied with the report simultaneously issued by the Foreign Office on the trade of Corea. Under existing arrangements importers are called upon to produce their invoice at the Corean Custom House, and to pay ad valorem duty on the amount. It was found that the Chinese trading with Corea, placed a remarkably modest estimate on the value of their consignments, proposing to pay duty accordingly. This was met by the Corean authorities, who gave their Custom House officers power to purchase goods at the importer's valuation, plus 5 per cent. This was well designed to baffle the honest trader. He, however, in the end came out at the top. When goods so purchased were put up to auction, the mercantile community, composed chiefly of Chinese, have what in London is called a "knock out." The goods are sold with a loss to the Customs, and are bought in again for the importers. The result is, the Consul reports, that ninety-nine out of a hundred invoices are "cooked in a most open manner."

INDIAN EMBROIDERY.

THE following is the introductory Note by Sir George Birdwood to the catalogue of a London Exhibition of Embroidery by Indian Women at Chesham-House, Regent Street:—

"The use of sewing is exceeding old,
As in the Sacred Text it is enroll'd;
And till the world be quite dissolv'd and past,
So long, at least, the Needles use shall last."

JOHN TAYLOR.

The various articles of dress, and textile furniture, forming the present collection, are intended to comprehensively illustrate the art of embroidery, or ornamental needlework ("ars acu pingendi"), as practised at the present day by the native women of India. The curious and alluring art of painting flowers and animals on all sorts of woven stuffs (picture textiles, Lucretius II. 35,) with a needle, and threads of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine drawn gold and silver, is one of the most ancient handicrafts of the East, coeval with simple sewing, and itself originating probably in tattooing, it certainly gave origin to the richly depicted loom-wrought coverlets, hangings, and carpets, distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as tapestry.

In the Bible we are told that the ten curtains of the Tabernacle were embroided in blue and purple and scarlet with cherubims (Exod. xxvi. 1); and that the hanging of the door of the Tabernacle was wrought with needlework, (Exod. xxvi. 36; xxxvi. 37,) as was also that of the gate of the Court of the Tabernacle, (Exod. xxvii. 16,); and that the girdle of Aron was of needlework. (Exod. xxviii. 39). Again, the goodly Babylonish garment, (Joshua vii. 21,) which tempted the cupidity of unhappy Achan, is generally accepted to have been of embroided work, similar in character to that referred to in the song of Deborah:—"A prey of divers colours, a prey of divers colours of needlework, of divers colours of needlework on both sides, meet for the necks of them that take the spoil, (Judges v. 30). We are also told of the "clothing of wrought gold, and the raiment of needlework" of Tyre, in the Book of Psalms, ch. xlv. 13 and 14, while, among the supplies in which Tyre was rich, Ezekiel enumerates broidered work from Egypt (ch. xxvii. 7; xvi. 13, 16, 18), and Syria, and Assyria, and Arabia (a) (ch. xxvii. 16, 23-24).

We find constant intimations of embroidery in the earliest writings of the Greeks. Thus, in the Iliad, in Book V. 734-5, we read of 'a variously embroided robe' wrought and worked by Pallas Athene; in Book VI. 289, of 'Sidonian robes embroided all over,' and in the same Book, line 294, of the largest and most beautiful robes of Sidonian 'embroidery,' in Book XIV. 179, of Here's ambrosial robe which Pallas Athene herself had inwrought 'with much varied embroidery,' the richly embroided Chinese silks of Dionysius Periegetes; and in the same Book, line 214, of the 'all alluring embroided cestus' of Aphrodite; and in Book XXII. 441, of the web Penelope was weaving, and 'diapering with embroidery.' In the Odyssey, Book XV. 105 and 107, mention is made of Helens 'robes embroided all over'; and one is particularized as the noblest and most beautiful of them in its 'embroidery,' and in Book XVIII. 292-3, of the 'embroidered robe presented to Penelope by Antinous.

After the Iliad and the Odyssey, Æschylus refers, in Prometheus Bound, 24, to the night arrayed in 'spangled robes,'; in the Persians, 836, to 'the embroidered robes' of Xerxes; in Agamemnon, 926, 50 'embroideries, tapestries and other woven fabrics are elsewhere cited; and in the Choephori, 1011, to the soiling 'of the embroidery' of the blood-stained robe of Ægisthus; and Euripides (b) in Andromache, 148, to the embroided robes of Hermione; and in Electra, 1081, to the 'Phrygian spoils' i. e., 'embroideries,' 'auriphrygia,' our 'orphrays,' 'orpheys, or 'passing,' with which the temples of the Gods of Greece were hung; (c) and Herodotus, Book III., ch. 47, to the corslet of linen. "embroided with gold and (coloured) cotton presented by Amasis (Aahmes II.) to the Lacedemonians (d).

Coming down to the closing centuries of antiquity, we find Plautus in his Aulularia, Act III, sc. 10, making explicit mention of 'the embroider' 'Phrygio'), in the Pseudolus, I. 2, of 'Campanian embroided coverlets,' ('peristromata picta'), and in the Menæchmi, II. 4, of a mantle sent to 'the embroider,' ('ad Phrygionem') to be 'retrimmed;' Lucretius II. 35, of 'embroided textiles,' ('textilibus picturis'); Virgil, in Æneid III. 483-4, of 'embroided vestments,' ('picturatas vestes'); of woven gold and 'an embroided chlamys,' ('Phrygiam chlamydem'), and in Æneid IX. 582, again of 'an embroided chlamysa,' ('pictus acu chlamyden'); Ovid in his Metamorphoses, (e) "VI. 1, 23, of the skill of Arachne in embroidery, ('acupingebat'), and in the Heroides, XII. 32, of "embroided coverlets" ('pictos toros'); Pliny, VIII. 74, (48,) of 'embroided togas,' ('togas Phrygianas'), and Martial, VIII. 28, of 'Babylonian stuffs superbly embroided by the needle of Semiramis ['Babylonica picta superbe texta Semiramis quævariantur acu']; and X. 72, of the 'embroidered kings,' (f) 'pictarum regum) of Persia. Pliny, in Book VIII. 74, (48), adds:—"Embroided garments, ('pictas vestes'), are mentioned by Homer, and from them were derived our triumphal robes. The Phyrygians first discovered how to work them with the needle, ("acu facere"), whence these vestments are called Phrygians. In weaving with gold, was first invented in Asia (proconsularis by King Attalus, whence such tissues are called Attalic. (g) Babylon was greatly famous for its pictured tissues of many interwoven colours, and gave its name to them. The method of weaving cloths with more than two threads, and therefore called Polymita, was first established at Alexandria, and it was in Gaul that they were first woven in chequers."

All the Biblical and Classical notices of the art of embroidery point to its having originated in Asia, including, of course, Egypt, for—

"Wher as the flood which men Nile calleth
Departeth fro his course and falleth
Into the see Alexandrine,
There taketh Asia first sesine
Toward the West."

But it was the embroideries of Babylonia, Syria (Tyre and Sidon) Phrygia, and Lydia, that were always most celebrated, as has been made evident from the quotations already taken from ancient writers. from whom it would be easy to multiply passages to the same purport.

Thus the so-styled "Seneca. the Tragedian," in his Hercules Œteus II. 666-8, writes of silk (Indian or Chinese) figured by the Mæonian (Lydian) needle:

"Nec Mæonia distinguit acu,
Quas Phœbeia subtilius Euris,
Legit Eois Ser arboribus.

And Publius Syrus, in a fragment preserved by Petronius Arbiter, compares the glory of an embroidered Babylonian shawl to that of the peacock's train:—

"Tuo palato oculosus pavo nascitur,
Plumato amictus aureo Babylonico.

Josephus also records in his Wars of the Jews, V. v. 4, "that the veil presented by Herod to the restored Temple at Jerusalem was a Bobylonian hanging, embroided with blue, and purpie, and scarlet, and of a contexture that was truly wondeful. Nor were the intermixed colours without their mystical meaning, but were a kind of imagery of the universe. . . . . and the curtains had also embroided on them all that was mystical in the heavens, excepting the representation by living animals, of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

Gradually, however, under the Roman Empire, embroidery gave way to figured tapestery. Already Plautus, in the line following the one above quoted from his Pseudolus, I. 2, contrasts the embroided coverlets of Campania with the empurpled tapestries of Alexandria, all over figured with beasts:—

"Ut ne peristromata, quidem æque picta sint Campanica,
Neque Alexandrina belluata conspicillata tapetia."

Lucan also, who knew Egyptian embroidery, and embroidery in general (II. 337, 'et picto vestes dis-criminat auro, and IX. 177, 'pictasque togas,' also, X. 125-6, describes the mingling of the threads of gold and scarlet in Egyptian tapestry:—

'Pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco,
Ut mos et Phariis miscendi licia telis.'

And Martial not only refers, X. 6, to the painted Moors in their Egyptian (woven) tunics ("et picti tunicæ Nilotide Mauri), but expressly tells us, XIV. 150, that in his time 'the Babylonian needle,' 'the needle of Semiramis' had been surpassed by the Egyptian aley, [(loom comb,reed, or batten):—

"Hæc tibi Memphitis tellus dat munera; victa est
Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus.

This all happened in the course of the natural evolution of the industrial arts, and through the shifting by Alexander the Great of the commercial centre of the Old World from the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, back again to that of the Nile. Not only the native country, but the very name of the mythical 'Mœonian nymph' Arachne, formed from the Semitic 'arag,' 'to spin,' is a proof of the Asiatic origin of the correlated arts of spinning, embroiding, and weaving.

There are no unequivocal references to embroidery in the earliest Sanskrit writings; but there can be no doubt of the art having been practised in India from the remotest date of the settlement of the country by the Vedic Aryas. India, indeed, was probably the first country that practised the art of weaving, and before it of fine needlework, and embroidery with gold and coloured threads. It is the original country of cotton; and the first silk used by mankind was probably the 'tussur' silk of India. The muslins of India are the 'sindhu' of the early Babylonian cuneiform invoices, the 'sadin' of Judges xiv. 12, 13, Proverbs xxxi. 24, and Isaiah iii. 23, and the 'sindon' of Herodotus, words all meaning "the Indian" stuff. And the Greek word linon which is older than the Iliad and the Odyssey, is but the name (Linn), given by the Arabs, and the Phœnicians to cotton, in carrying it from Western India to Eeypt. The "broidered work of Shebah, in Ezekiel xxvii. 23, 24, is thought to refer to Cashmere, and similar Indian shawls, imported into Tyre through Aden. In a hymn in the Rig Veda, Trita cries out in the well in which he is enclosed: "Cares consume me as a rat gnaws a weaver's thread. Elsewhere in the Rig Veda, 'a twine of seven threads' is specified, and 'sewing,' and again "sewing with a needle; while in a hymn to Apris occurs the line: 'Day and Night spread Light and Darkness over the extended Earth like two famous female weavers [weaving a garment.' The Yajur Veda particularises the use of cloth of gold as a counterpane; and in the Ramayana, and Mahabharata, cotton, silken, and woollen stuffs are constantly denominated, and in a way that shows they were identical with the brightly coloured and harmonious embroideries and brocades now made in Cashmere, Delhi, Dacca, Tanjore, and Madura, and Morshedabad, Benares, and Ahmedabad. Yetstrangely enough, the first mention of "needle workers," "suchika," is in the Amara Kosha, or Vocabulary of Amara, and the first appearance of needle workers, as an expressly defined caste, "Suchika," in the Ananasa Dharmashastra, one of the Upa Puranas. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the needlework of India is that, as in the case of weaving, it has always, at least in modern times, and for commercial purposes, been, with the rarest exceptions, done, not by women, but by men. Elsewhere almost in the world, it is principally or exclusively a woman's art. In Egypt its patroness was Isis, and in Greece, Pallas Athene, (h) whose sacred peplum, annually renewed by the noblest maidens of Athens, was borne in triumph, during the great Panathenaic Festival, to the Acropolis. (i) The Chinese attribute the invention of silk to the Emperor Yao, and the Peruvians to Mama Ella, the consort of their first king, Manco Capac. The fact that Bezaleel, the son of Uri, and Aholiab, the son of Ahisamach, superintended the embroideries of the Hebrew Tabernacle (Exod. xxxv. 30-35, xxxvi., and xxxviii. 22-23), would seem to indicate that, at least among the Semitic nations of Anterior Asia, embroidery may have been done by men, who in the course of the trade of the Sabæan Arabs in the Indian Ocean, introduced its practice by men into India. But a careful reading of the passages in Exodus recounting the labours of Bezaleel and Aholiab, indicates that they were rather the general designers of the whole of the ritualistic decorations of the Tabernacle, in stone and metal work, and textile hangings, than actual embroiders; while the allusion in the Song of Deborah (Judges V.) to the "wise ladies" of "the mother of Sisera" in connection with "a prey of divers colours of needlework," feigned to have been divided out to Sisera; in Psalms xlv. 14 to the virgin companions of "the daughter [of Tyre" in connection with "raiment of needlework"; and in 2 Kings xxiii. 7, to the women who "wove hangings for the grove"; and the explicit statement in Iliad, vi. 291, that the 'variously embroided robes,' of Hecuba were the work of Sidonian maidens all prove that Oriental women were the producers not only of domestic and sacred embroideries, but also, in part at least, of the commercial embroideries exported throughout antiquity from Anterior Asia. (j) On the Egyptian monuments at Beni-Hassan, the spinning and weaving represented are both done by women; who are, however, assisted in dyeing the threads by men, and are apparently superintended throughout all their operations by a man. Again in the fictile art of ancient Greece, it is invariably women who are represented spinning, embroiding, threading the shuttle and weaving, and never men. I have myself seen women weaving in India, but never save for domestic purposes, embroiding; and, until Mrs. David Carmichael formed the present collection of Embroidery by Indian Women, I did not know of any needlework being produced by the women of India for sale, excepting the *phul-kari's*, i. e. "flowerwork," of the women of the subalpine Himalayan region of the Terai. The collection brought together by Mrs. David Carmichael is therefore of special interest; and its public exhibition in this country is not unlikely to mark a distinct step in the advancement of the education of the women of India in a direction for once happily in complete consonancy with their individual temperaments. Unfortunately, the collection judged by its intrinsic merits is very disappointing. It demonstrates indeed the presence of widespread accomplishment,—in the conventional, not the etymological meaning of the word,—but also, the widest absence of that absolute artistic achievement which imparts even to a scrap of needlework a beauty not and rust cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal, for, once its fair idea, or divine archetype, as a Platonist would say, is realised, it lives for ever, a heavenly treasure, in the memories of men. (k) Only one article in Mrs. David Carmichael's collection shows even perfected manipulative skill, a wonderful piece of applique, "wonderful for its patiently elaborated dexterity of cutting and stitching, yet wanting in just this spiritualising element of illusion, the highest magistery of craftsmanship, which, in the radiant robes and the enchanting girdles embroided by the women of Sidon, repeatedly inspire, as I have shewn, the sympathetic wonder and immortalising praise of Mæonian Homer, first of the greatest artificers of song.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

29th May, 1893.

(a) The "hangings for the grove" or temple veils, mentioned in 2 Kings XXIII. 7, are expressly said to have been woven, instead of embroided, as in ancient Greece; and the "pomegranates") on the hem of the ephod, described in Exodus XXVIII. 33-4, judging from the pomegranate fringe, ("limbus") of the veil of the Chaldean temple represented on the bronze gates of Balawat, were probably of tassed rather than embroided work.

(b.) Sophocles has no references that I have been able to trace to embroidery, or indeed to textiles of any sort, and excepting in the case of the "gaily prowed ship" (Philoctetes, 340) he always uses peculios and its compounds in a metaphorical, and evil sense, as of "wily attacking." (Philoctetes, 130,) "ominous singing" (Œdipus Tyrannus. 130), "and wiles" (Œdipus Coloneus, 766, and Trachinia, 411).

(c.) The references to woven fabrics of all sorts in Euripides are numerous and very valuable, and I would particularly refer students of the industrial arts to his remarkable description, in Ion, 1139-66, of the sacred tapestries of the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

(d.) In Book II. ch. 182, Herodotus states that Aahmes II. also presented a linen corset to the temple of Pallas Athene at Lindus; and in Book II. 122, he refers to the "golden nankin" Rhampsinitus (Ramases III.) brought back with him from Hades, (the South, vaguely, the Sanskrit Patala, see my Introduction to the First Letter Book of the East India Company, Bernard Quaritch 1893); in Book VIII. 61, to the "many-coloured tunics" of the Persians; in Book IX. 76, to the "brave apparel" of the Coan concubine of Pharandates; and in ch. 109 of the same Book, to the robes woven by Amestris, the wife of Xerxes; and although he nowhere describes any of those articles as embroided, or other than woven, there is the strongest presumption that the floral and animal types with which they were ornamented, were, in every case, broided on, and not inwoven with them. Herodotus himself states this of the corslet presented by Aahmes II. to the Lacedemonians; it is indicated by the passage in Lucan's Pharsalia, X. 141-3;—"Her white breasts shine through the Sidonian tissue, which closely woven by the sley of the Chinese, has been embroided (by separating the threads and overworking them) with the needle of the Egyptians" ("Nilotis acus scivit") and still more clearly by the painting of the corslet of Ramses III. on his tomb at Thebes; while the fact is almost absolutely demonstrated by the fragments of ancient Egyptian figured stuffs that have come down to our time, such as the sleeve of an Egyptian dress from Sakkara, preserved in the British Museum, all the ornamentation on which is finished with the needle.

(e) In this story of the Metamophosis of Arachne Ovid gives a wonderful account of the masterpieces of antiquity in embroidery.

(f) Compare the description of the "Yong Squyer" by Chaucer, in the Canterbury Tales, Prol.: 89-99:—

"Embrowded was he, as it were a mede
All ful of freshe flowres, white and rede."

(g) A second and earlier etymology of the denomination of this enriched stuff may be suspected in the Semitic *atalas*, or *atlas*; originally some smooth ("rasa," cf. Hindi *rashm* "silk") stuff, later any rich brocade, and now, almost exclusively, satin.

SURGEON-COLONEL A. C. GAYE, A. M. S.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of India there is no truer, straighter or more consistent sportsman than this gentleman. Better known to the older racing world under his now dropped *nom de course* of "Mr. Herbert," he may fairly lay claim to being the father of the Indian Turf, for he has been connected with it for close on thirty-three years. Equally good with hounds after a pig or in a race, his cool courage, quick eye, sound Judgment and perfect hands always stood him in good stead, and in spite of his many years of service in this supposedly unhealthy clime he still rides in races and can scale 9 stone; it would moreover take a very far above the average youthful rider to show him the way home. Doctor Gaye landed in India in 1860 and has served principally in mounted branches of the Army. Starting his career in the 4th King's Own, he was then gazetted to the Horse Artillery and served in that branch till promoted in 1875 while on service in Perak. From China he was gazetted to the 14th Hussars and served in that Regiment at Bangalore until 1880 when the Afghanistan War took him to Kandahar. The trying campaign a bit broke the gallant Surgeon's health and he went home on 18 months' sick leave and returned to Kirkee where he served another seven years and left Bombay "time expired" in 1890. But like all old Indians he found the English climate too trying and so back he came to India. After having received promotion to administrative rank was posted to Umballah in charge of the Sirhind District and after a stay of about a year he was transferred to his present appointment at Bangalore. On the racing programme of that sporting town Surgeon-Colonel Gaye's name will be found among the Stewards' list and a right useful henchman he is, for although no longer the part owner of grand horses like Bluelight and At Last, he takes as keen an interest in sport as ever. He was for many years the Secretary and Managing Steward of the W. I. T. C., and as Macaulay put it "ruled like a Lord or one of high degree," and if he was at times stern it was only when necessary Straight as a die himself, he abhored malpractices, and put his foot down heavily on all abuses; he was the right man in the right place and and neither before nor since has the Club had such a firm mentor. Good as Mr. Tom Le Mesurier is he could never hold men together as could the brave little Doctor. He hunted the Kirkee and Poona hounds for two seasons and afterwards in 1889 the Ooty pack with poor Preston, (who has just met a watery grave) as his first whip. In addition to being a member of the W. I. T. C., he is one of the oldest members of the C. T. Club. Many and many a good horse has he owned in his day, but the best was undoubtedly that great horse Bluelight by Panic who in 1890, beginning his victorious career at Bangalore, followed it up at Poona and Hyderabad and finished at Calcutta with the Viceroy's Cup, the Durbangah Cup and the Merchants' Cup—eight wins out of ten starts—truly a great record! A good and honest gelding was At last, and the Arab horses Child of the Desert and Exchange, were also useful, but not first class. The English youngster, Cheviot, who won the Viceroy's Cup for him the year before, was a brilliant colt but his win was chiefly due to the feather weight he carried, 5st. 7lbs., and to ride which that funny little jockey Hooper was specially imported from England. This queer little mite was the wonderment of the syces and he used to get terribly angry when they called him *Baba*.

At the same meeting Hopper rode a nasty-tempered Arab named Wabdan, the property of Mr. Doyne, and at the start the brute reared up and refused to budge and was left. After the race was over he rode across the *maidan* and through the opening crying bitterly and some leading sportsman said "What's the matter, my little man?" Midst his sobs he answered "Please Sir, he reared hup and I've never ridden these—Harabs afore." That Prince of Trainers, Bowen, trained and rode in those days for "Mr. Herbert" and loud were the cheers when the dapper Bombay sportsman led in Bluelight winner of the Viceroy's Cup. Like Lord Falmouth, Dr. Gaye has never betted and was always content to run for the stakes. For a man of his long Indian service and fifty-six years, he is an uncommonly well-preserved specimen of an English gentleman, and that he is so is mainly due to the heaps of exercise and sport of all sorts which he has steadily indulged in. The Indian turf is honored by being able to boast of such sportsmen as Surgeon-Colonel A. C. Gaye, whose whole career has been one he can himself look back to with pleasure and pride, and which is a bright example to all who love the noblest sport in the world.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

THE BOKHARA MEMORIAL ON SAND ISLAND.

THE following correspondence, on the subject of the erection of a monument on Sand Island to the memory of those who perished in the wreck of the Bokhara, is published in the Hongkong Official *Gazette*:—

Victor Emanuel at Hongkong, 9th June, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the information of your Excellency and of the Bokhara Committee the accompanying copy of a letter dated 6th June, 1893, from Captain W. H. Fawkes, H.M.S. Mercury, reporting that the Bokhara monument has been safely erected on Sand Island near the place where the unfortunate ship struck.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

H. BURY PALLISER, Commodore.

His Excellency Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor of Hongkong.

H. M. S. Mercury, Amoy, 6th June, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to your orders, I have erected the monument, in memory of those who were drowned in the P. and O. steamer Bokhara, on the southernmost, being the highest, point of the northern hummock of Sand Island, near the place where the ill-fated ship struck.

The Chintai at the Pescadores generously gave me the assistance of about 50 soldiers, and has promised to see that the monument is well cared for.

2.—The graves, twenty-five in number, on Sand Island, are all well covered, and kept very neatly.

3.—I hope I may not be thought presumtuous in suggesting that this further kindness of the Chintai in connection with the loss of the Bokhara may be brought to the notice of the Government at Peking.

4.—We commenced operations about 10 a. m. on the 2nd, and by 4 p. m. on 3rd the foundation was laid, the base of the monument suspended from ahears ready to be lowered into its place, as soon as the cement was set, and the monument placed alongside the shears, ready slung. A working party, on the 5th, placed the monument in position, and re-embarked all stores.

5.—Everything was organized with great forethought by Lieutenant Tupper, and he was ably assisted by Lieutenant Dewhirst, R. N.R., who, as an old P. & O. Officer, I detailed for this duty. The officer and men worked well in a very hot sun. I was much pleased with the manner in which Corporal Buckingham and the two sappers of the Royal Engineers performed their duty.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

W. H. FAWKES, Captain.

Commodore H. B. Palliser, Hongkong.

Government House, Hongkong, 15th June, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1431 of the 9th instant, and to thank you for so readily and effectively assisting in the work of erecting a monument to the memory of those who were lost with the Bokhara. The relatives of the deceased will no doubt be very grateful for your kind co-operation.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Governor.

Commodore H. Bury Palliser.

Government House, Hongkong, 15th June, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to request Your Excellency to be so good as to state to the Tsung-li Yamen that this Government is much obliged to the Chintai at the Pescadores for the further services he has rendered in connection with the erection on Sand Island of the monument to the memory of those who perished in the wreck *Bokhara*. Such friendly acts are calculated to increase the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and China.

I enclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a letter from Capt. Fawkes, of H. M. S. *Mercury*, on the subject,—I have the honour to be, Sir your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Governor.

His Excellency N. R, O'Conor, C.B., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister, Peking.

A REUTER'S telegaam from Paris says:—As a resul of the negotiations carried on by the French Government with those of Great Britain and Sweden, the two latter Powers have agreed to accept the law passed by the French Chambers in 1889, according to which commercial navigation between France and Algeria is considered as a coasting trade, and as such is reserved exclusively to vessels flying the French flag. The assent of the other foreign Governments will shortly follow, and the law of 1889 will then come into full force. The French Government, however, intends to postpone carrying the provisions of the Act into effect for one month, in order to afford foreign traders an opportunity to make the necessary arrangements.

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INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATION in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed:—Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Abdul Hamid Khan, Popalzai; late District Inspector of Schools, Punjab, now a pensioner, resident of Charsada, for a new kind of alphabet, for a new kind of writing, called Muhammadi characters and writing; King Charles Edmunds, residing at 6, Creek Row in Calcutta, British India Merchant and Agent, for an improved method of freezing liquids and apparatus therefor to be called "Edmunds, Excelsior Freezer"; Alphonse Gallois of Berhampore, in the District of Moorshedabad, Indigo Manufacturer, for an improved method of increasing fermentation of and produce from indigo plant in the ordinary steeping vats; George William Pitt, Locomotive Foreman, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Kazipitt, for a new safety Blow-off Cock, for all kinds of boilers; George Speirs Alexander Ranking, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon-Major Her Majesty's Indian Medical service, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, at present residing at 3, Middleton Row, Calcutta, for facilitating the conversion of the Indigo forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of Indigo-yielding plants, into Indigo-blue and thus lessening the labour and time expended in the extraction of the dye and procuring an increased yield of Indigo-blue to the exclusion of Indigo-brown and similar useless products. Frederick Williams Pinson, Lock Manufacturer, of Dale Works, Willenhall, in the County of Stafford, England, for improved means of pivoted attachment between padlock shackles and cases; John Dalziel Sprunt, Merchant, of 6, East India Avenue, in the city of London, England, for improvements in Vessels or Containers for Petroleum or other liquids; Francis Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Simla, for direct interlocking between points and signals; Christopher Hatton of Clapham, England, Gentleman, for improvements relating to methods of producing an apparatus for producing and containing aerated or gaseous liquids; Mahboobalum, son of Mohumadsaeed, Overseer, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, for pumping water, named "Mahboobayalam pump."

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888; in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888. Cottangulam Gopal Naickar, Proprietor, Basin Foundry, Madras, for an improved water lift or calalay. (Filed 27th February 1893.); Anothony Carosin of Chittagong, for the construction of wheels for carriages in general. (Filed 27th dune 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—William Alfred Gibbs of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, for improvements in and connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1893 to 10th July 1894.);—Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in stover or air-heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1893 to 24th July 1894.);—George Henry Smith of Helmet Buildings, 11a, Wormwood Street, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Engl and, copying apparatus manufacturer, for improvements in producing manifold copies and in materials to be used for this purpose. (From 25th July 1893 to 24th July 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf. Messrs. F. Purbrick and R. H. Stone's invention for improvements in means for locking nuts' on bolts. (Specification field 26th March 1889.) Invention of the Gas Patents Syndicate, Limited, for apparatus for the manufacture of gas. (Specification filed 1st April 1889.) Invention of the Gas Patents Syndicate, Limited, for a process and apparatus for manufacturing water oil gas. (Specification field 1st April 1889.) Mr. W. Phillips' invention for an improved system for raising water from wells and other sources of water supply and called "Phillips' improved bucket water-lift Economist." (Specification filed 25th March 1889.) Mr. D. Rylands' invention for improvements relating to the axle boxes or bearings of carriages and other vehicles. (Specification filed 20th March 1889.) Babu Fuckeer Chand Dass' invention for improvement in sugarcane mills. (Specification filed 26th March 1889.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours"	310
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	9·55
" year	37·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE annual general meeting of the governors of the Corps of Commissionaires was held a few days before the mail left at the head-quarters, Strand, Colonel the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench presiding. The chairman read the report of the executive committee for 1892, which congratulated Sir E. Walter on the still increasing value of the corps to men who have completed their service in the army or navy. The report of Sir E. Walter, the commanding officer, was next read, and both were adopted. By permission of Field-Marshal Sir P. Grant, the Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the annual inspection of the corps was made in the grounds of the Royal Hospital by General Lord Roberts on Sunday morning. This was the second occasion on which Lord Roberts has inspected the corps—the last being at Westminster Hall, in June 1881. A large number of people assembled in the grounds to witness the inspection. The corps, to the number of close upon 2,000, was drawn up opposite the Lucknow Obelisk. Lord Roberts, accompanied by General Lord Chelmsford, Major-General Hume, General Sir W. Drysdale, and a number of other officers, made a thorough inspection. When the men were formed up in solid squares Lord Roberts said he esteemed it a privilege to inspect a body of veteran soldiers and sailors which had always had his heartiest sympathy. Sir E. Walter, after making a statement as to the corps, conveyed the thanks of the latter to Lord Roberts, and the proceedings closed. Afterwards most of the men attended divine service, which was held in the open air at the western part of the grounds.

It has often been remarked by readers of French and German military writings that the most voluminous information on the army of each country is to be got—not in its own literature, but in that of the other. The following is from the "Militar Wochenblatt": The writer says it has been the fashion to speak of the French army as if it had lost its offensive spirit, and that this has been a consequence of their erection of such great fortresses on their eastern frontier. He entirely denies that such is the case. It should not be forgotten in what circumstances these fortresses were constructed. The French had ipse confidence owing to their several losses, but they have now recovered themselves, and although they will make use of these places to complete their mobilisation, they will certainly assume the offensive as soon possible. "That is the spirit," says the writer, "which now pervades all their instructions and drill books."

It has for some time been realised by the German authorities how advantageous it would be if their cavalry could rapidly throw across a river a bridge of sufficient stability to carry artillery. They have now supplied to their cavalry a folding boat which, with all the necessary stores, can be loaded and carried on a four-horse waggon. Each regiment receives two of these waggons, which makes twelve for a cavalry division, and this amount of material suffices to construct, in a very short time, a bridge more than fifty yards long. These boats can be used in various ways, the only disadvantage experienced being that the twelve waggons take up a much room as a battery, and materially add to the length of a column. It is thought that their value has been conclusively proved at the manœuvres, in various circumstances. The "Revue du Cercle Militaire," from which the above account is taken, adds that the education of the German cavalry is being prosecuted in other directions. They are to be trained in the execution of field works. A new drill-book is being supplied to them, and a certain number of instructors, borrowed from the pioneer battalions, will henceforward be attached to the cavalry regiments, and to the Riding School at Hanover.

All sorts of rumours are current about the scheme of the naval manœuvres for this year, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," but at present we believe that these are only the result of guessing. To a certain extent, however, even guessing may show how the land lies, and the line of thought of those who are interested enough to compile schemes of their own is not without value. If the Portsmouth prophets are to be believed, the plan will be connected with the protection of commerce and our food supplies. Certain specified lines of traders will, it is said, be attacked by a squadron of hostile cruisers, and the duty of the British ships will be that of insuring by convoy and other means a safe passage for the food supplies and raw material homeward bound. At first sight we are not inclined to put much faith in this guess, because it is quite impossible to make the experiment sufficiently realistic to be valuable. But if it is meant that a squadron will be sent to sea from one port with orders to attempt certain objects, and that another squadron from an altogether different locality, and without knowledge of the objects of the first, will be expected within a certain time to find it, and foil its purpose, then we are inclined to fancy that the marksman may be near the bull's-eye.

Whether the second guess is correct or not, thinks the service contemporary, the authorities may well make note of it as providing the germ for a very intersting series of manœuvres at some future time. It appeared in an American newspaper, and has not been, so far as we know, copied on this side before. We are told that the programme of the naval manœuvres this year is designed to show how entirely this country relies upon its sea power for its ability to send reinforcements and succour to any distant part of its territory. Let it be supposed that the east and west coasts of England are separate territories of the same nation—"Red"—divided by some hundreds of miles of water; and that Wales is hostile territory—"Blue" adjoining the west coast. "Red" has ample naval and military resources on the east coast when war breaks out, but on the western territory its land forces are fewer in number than those of "Blue," and its fleet in the adjacent seas is only just about equal. It is imperatively necessary to send reinforcements of "Red" troops to the west, and at the same time to maintain a guard at sea on the east coast. What is "Red" to do? It would seem that "Red" must, without delay, make good its command of the seas on both coasts and in the channel leading from one coast to the other. And that to do this it must so reinforce its squadrons abroad as to be able to force a battle and insure a victory. For until this has been done it will not do to dispatch reinforcements of troops either with or without a convoy.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Barker, R.A., has written a most instructive paper on "Modern Gunpowder and Cordite." It is published by the Royal Artillery Institution. Colonel Barker prefers to treat cordite as a "propellant," the old explosive properties having been brought into such subjection that a uniform force, which may be fairly relied upon, has been obtained. Cordite is composed of 37 per cent. of gun-cotton, 58 of nitro-glycerine, and 5 of mineral jelly. These proportions were fixed by a committee of distinguished chemists, with Sir Frederick Abel as president, and it is to be remarked that nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton, which singly are the most violent explosives known, have, in combination, produced a regular and manageable powder. When, in the process of manufacture, the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed, the composition is pressed in a cylinder, and allowed to escape through a hole of the size required. It thus comes out in the form of cord, hence the name, and is either wound on a reel or cut into lengths. "The cordite on six ten strand reels is wound on to one drum, which makes up a rope or cord of 60 strands, which in short lengths forms the 30½ grain charge of the magazine rifle. The larger natures of cordite are blended on the same principles as gunpowder." The shooting properties of this powder have proved themselves to be very superior; and the reports of the climatic trials, which have been made in many parts of the world, are more favourable than the most sanguine could have hoped for. There was hardly any perceptible difference in the shooting after an exposure in an open case, "in an open porch, to all the vicissitudes of a Waltham winter, snow and rain, and also to an English summer, rain without the snow." With regard to its effect on the weapon, Colonel Barker is inclined to believe that this is where the greatest difficulty will arise. The small arm magazine rifle is said to have suffered from the great heat, and the high velocity obtained by using this powder, but the evil has been largely met by the employment of a suitable wad. The Director-General of the Ordnance Factories is of opinion that in heavy guns these disadvantages will be eventually overcome more easily than in small arms, but the question is still being worked out. We cannot but think, writes a service paper, that the service is greatly indebted to Colonel Barker for supplying it with so much interesting and detailed information in a readable form.

The fifth of Sir Evelyn Wood's very admirable and instructive "Achievements of Cavalry" appears in the United Service Magazine. It deals with the action of Garcia Hernandez (July 23rd, 1812), in which five squadrons of the King's German Legion made a "more gallant charge than Wellington had ever seen—the "most daring charge, to use the words of Foy, who was defeated," made during the Peninsular War. The attack was upon the rear guard of Foy's Division, formed in squares; the squares were broken, and, as Sir Evelyn Wood estimates, 1,000 prisoners taken, including General Mollard, commanding the brigade. Sir Evelyn does not advocate indiscriminate charging of Infantry in close formation, but rather that such, when unshaken, shall be avoided. This, however, as he says, will rarely be the case in a pursuit following a decisive battle; and he believes that able and determined cavalry leaders may gather now, as in 1812, the fruits of previous victory. As a matter of fact, Foy's Division had been fighting and marching for a week before the eventful 23rd of July, in the hottest season of the year, was short of ammunition, and was abandoned by its own Cavalry upon the attack being made. Still, the success of the attacking squadrons was decisive and conspicuous. Incidentally Sir Evelyn points out that Napier does small justice to the achievements of the King's German Legion, and certainly his account of the Cavalry charge at Garcia Hernandez is quite inadequate.

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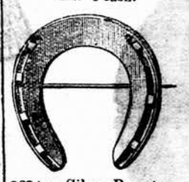

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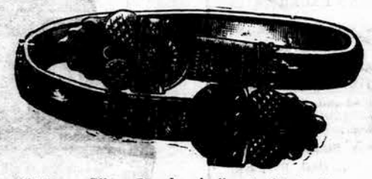


3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration Rs. 5 cash.

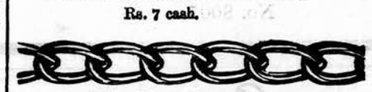
3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.

3637 G. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.

3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.

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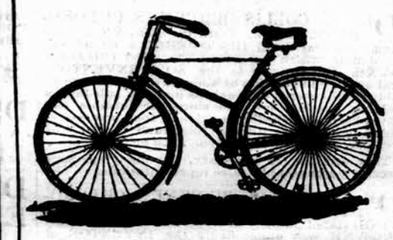

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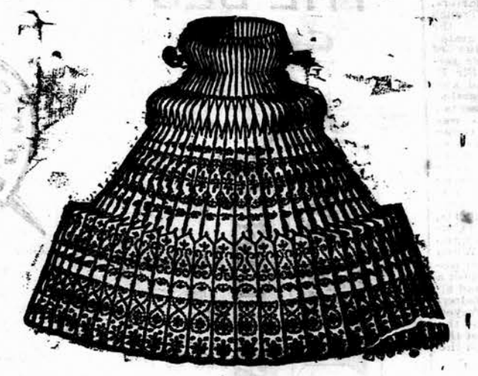

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